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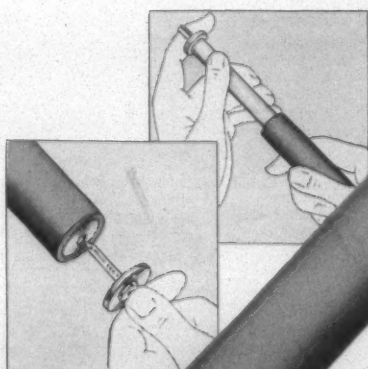
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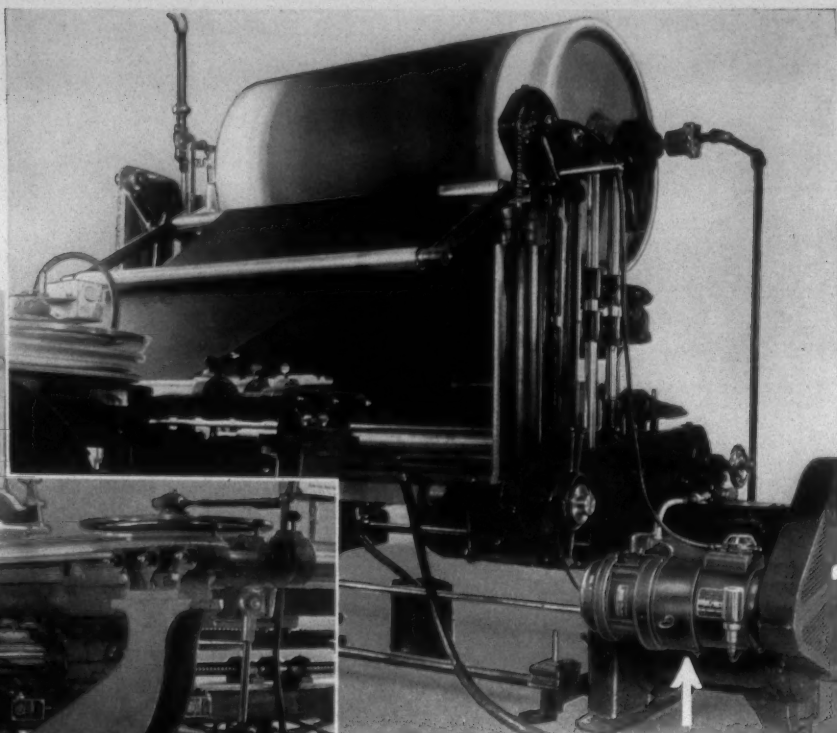
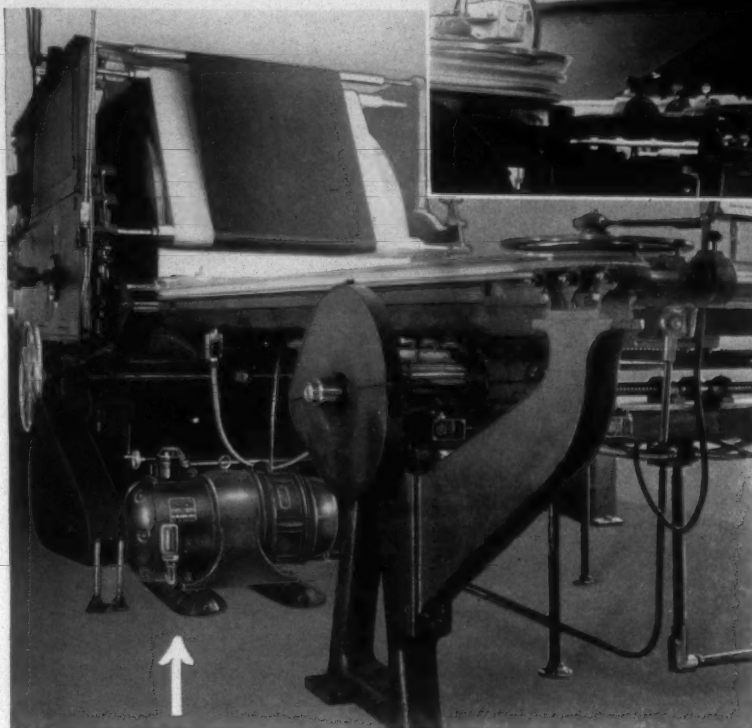
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Factors That May Influence Cotton Prices

SINCE the last Government crop report, which showed such a great reduction from the August estimate, the cotton situation has been of even more than ordinary interest to mill men.

For that reason the following from C. T. Revere will be found of particular interest:

"At the moment cotton appears to be entering that autumn climacteric, when, so far as price tendencies are concerned, it is 'betwixt hay and grass.' In other words, we have the annual conflict between the pressure of the movement and absorption by the trade.

"It will furnish no startling surprise to veterans in the business if prices recede somewhat under free selling by farmers, with merchant purchases transformed into hedge sales. The offsets against this depressant normally consist of price fixing by spinners and such support as may come from so-called 'speculative investors' who may be imbued with the belief in higher prices later in the season.

"According to advices from the South, producers are free sellers. Picking is proceeding with as much rapidity as permitted by a labor supply somewhat shortened by 'reliefers' who prefer their largesse or WPA jobs to bending over the cotton plants in the September sun.

"Landlords, of course, are anxious to have their crops gathered as bolls have popped open over all but a limited portion of the belt, and past experience has emphasized the danger of running the risk of equinoctial storms that may cut millions from the value of the harvest through lowering of grades.

"By and large there should be no special inducement for holding with both price and basis more than usually attractive. A holding movement might develop in the event of a sharp decline or further evidence that the size of the crop had been reduced.

"Developments since early September, however, point to little change in yield prospects, and those which have occurred foster the belief that the next Bureau forecast may show an increase. Advices from Mississippi state that picking returns point to a better yield than had been expected, and the crop in this State may prove to be 100,000 bales higher, or around the August forecast of 1,700,000 bales. It is difficult to appraise the effect of the recent rains in Texas. In some areas they undoubtedly have checked the progressive deterioration, causing

immature bolls to fill out. The accretion from new growth, however, is highly problematical. Blooms appearing around mid-September cannot be counted upon as safe from damage by frost. The American Cotton Crop Service in this week's issue seems to hold forth the hope that Oklahoma may turn out 25,000 to 50,000 bales more than early September indications.

"As for the Eastern belt, the gains that might have been produced by late August precipitation may be offset by ravages of leaf worms and weevils. In the Piedmont area there is too much late cotton to promote confidence in its maturity before the advent of killing frost.

"We doubt, however, if an increase of 200,000 bales or so to a basis of something over 11,300,000 in the yield would materially affect the supply situation. Always it must be kept in mind that part of Oklahoma's production must be subtracted from the effective supply on account of probable staple deficiency due to the devastating drought and temperatures of August.

"Meantime, domestic mills have made sales far in excess of current production. Even those which have been foresighted enough to cover on the basis have heavy price fixing before them.

"In conclusion we reaffirm our conviction that substantially higher prices are indicated this season. Although it might be interesting, we believe it would be equally futile to venture a forecast as to the extent of the autumn recession. Markets do not take kindly to dogmatic predictions as to price levels. If the October Bureau should raise its yield forecast to 11,500,000 bales, we might have a setback to eleven and a half cents, as some market students have prophesied. There is nothing certain about this, however. On the other hand, September storms might inflict such damage to grade as to create a veritable scramble among spinners to obtain specified qualities.

"We therefore think it advisable to avoid inflexible price conceptions and to take the element of time as a basis for estimating market trends. The peak of the movement should have been approximately reached before the middle of October, and this should furnish the signal for a reversal of the price trend. Inasmuch as we believe the extent of the probable advance is likely to be much larger than that of the probable decline, we think the element of percentage favors initial purchases around current levels."

Weavers Have Interesting Discussion At Meeting Held In Spartanburg

WITH almost 200 men in attendance the Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association held a very interesting and successful meeting at Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., on September 19th.

A number of questions on weaving and slashing were discussed, the meeting being very ably led by Smith Crow, chairman of the Division.

The Division voted that an executive committee, to assist the chairman in arranging details of future meetings, be appointed by the chairman. Selection of the committee will be held at an early date.

Before the technical discussion was started, the Division was welcomed to Spartanburg by Mayor Brown.

The report of the discussion follows:

CAUSES OF FILLING BREAKS

Chairman: The first question reads as follows: *"What are the most frequent causes of filling breaks on the transfer in Draper looms? Also in automatic C. & K. looms?"*

Mr. Lockman: I have that kind of trouble, and I guess everybody else has. I remember at one time we had a world of trouble with filling being knocked out on the change; and that particular trouble we felt, after we got it stopped, was caused by thick and thin places in our filling—or, in other words, weak filling. It seems to me that a man making 20s filling can make that all right, but if his cloth gets heavy and he has to make 23s filling, it does not run well in the spinning room, and it does not run well in the weave room. If he is making 40s filling, that runs all right and he does not have any trouble with it in the spinning nor in the weaving; but if his cloth, for some reason, gets heavy, and he has to make about 42s or 44s filling, why, he has lots of trouble in his spinning room and lots of trouble in his weave room with filling knocking out. It looks to me that, if a man can make 40s filling and it will run well, and 20s filling and it will run well, it is a proposition of the filling spinning room; and that is where we found it.

Chairman: Mr. Lockman, the trouble that you speak of occurs all along during the run of the bobbin, as well as on the change?

Mr. Lockman: Yes, sir, but especially on the change. The condition is in the filling all the way through—thick and thin filling, or weak places, whichever you want to call it. We all have thick and thin places, but they do not show up and do not give trouble until we have to lighten on our filling.

Chairman: Do you use a bunch builder on your filling?

Mr. Lockman: No, sir, I do not.

CHECKING UP ON CAUSES OF FILLING BREAKS

C. R. Riddle, Overseer Weaving, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.: I wonder sometimes if we weavers check up on ourselves and know what we are doing. Of course, we do a little checking on ourselves, but not much. I think

a lot of times if we would find fault with ourselves it would help us. We put in 600 Model X looms, and when we started out we had a lot of trouble with filling breaks. We have cut them down now to from 33 to 90 per cent of what they were. I studied that thing for several weeks and wondered if it was my fault or the carder's fault or the spinner's fault. We spent a lot of money to find out what my trouble was, and a lot of time, and, come to find out, it was in the weave room. Our shuttles were not what they ought to be; the eyes were not what they ought to be; the power was not what it might be. I remedied those faults and reduced my filling breaks from 33 to 90 per cent in the weave room.

Chairman: That is very interesting. I think often, if we study our problems, we find the fault in the particular department where it is occurring, rather than in the other departments of the mill, though sometimes, of course, it comes from the other departments.

I want to ask this question in connection with filling breaks on transfers. Do you think the distance between the end of the quill and the chamber of the shuttle and the shuttle eye has anything to do with filling breaks on transfers?

D. D. McAlister, Overseer Weaving, Kenneth Cotton Mill, Walhalla, S. C.: I think it has. My experience is that quite a lot of us, including myself, are running a bobbin that is too long for the shuttle; and if you have not enough clearance between the point of the bobbin, or the tip, and the shuttle eye you have trouble. This is particularly true on rayon filling. You can take less clearance on cotton than you can on rayon, but if you have a particularly hard filling to run this has a lot to do with it. I do not want to be lengthy about this, but I want to say that the closer your bobbin is to the eye of the shuttle, the tighter the pull is around the end of the bobbin. You can all see that easily enough. I take it this question was intended to bring out the mechanical points in breaking filling. In my opinion, the greatest thing that breaks filling in both types of looms, and we have both, is a rolling bobbin. Of course, the thing to do is to prevent it from rolling, as much as possible. But if you can set it back, so it will unwind the filling instead of rolling it up tighter, it will break the filling less often.

Chairman: Do you have in mind any particular length, Mr. McAlister, that you think the distance between the end of the quill and the shuttle eye should be in order to give you the best results on a given yarn count?

Mr. McAlister: Well, on 150s rayon, which is mostly what we use, it ought to be at least one and one-half inches? Incidentally, we have one and one-quarter, which is the best we can get; but that is due to the equipment we have, and we can not help it.

Chairman: What about cotton?

Mr. McAlister: Well, you can get by with a little less length on that. You do not have to line the shuttle on cotton.

W. W. Veal, Overseer Weaving, Mayfair Mills, Arcadia, S. C.: I find that a great deal of this filling breaking is caused by the batteries—improper filling of the batteries, not straightening out the filling properly. Oftentimes, in pulling the filling down to the end that will cause a break in changing filling.

Mr. Riddle: My interpretation of the question was that it referred to the distance between the end of the bobbin and the eye of the shuttle, or the length of the bobbin.

Mr. Riddle: We had some trouble; we put in some looms in Pacific that called for an 8-inch bobbin, and we had to use the bobbins we had. The mills have not been making very much money in the last few years, you know. I found that those bobbins would knock out. I had never had that experience before, and I have been a weaver for 32 years. That is like a lot of us; we just sit in the same place and do not learn about things. That bobbin would just knock out, knock out. I told my superintendent the shuttle was too long for the bobbins, and he said he could not spend \$30,000 on shuttles. I said we would have to do it or else make a lot of seconds. So he did order \$20,000 worth of shuttles. The distance we have the bobbin from the eye of the shuttle is three-quarters of an inch. (I am sorry I have to differ from the gentleman.) We run 30s yarn, on sheeting; and we find that if the distance is over that there is too much space in there, and it balloons. We have made twelve or fourteen tests, and the percentage of breaks ran from 21 on the short bobbin to 7 on the long bobbin.

C. C. Simmons, Asst. Supt., Drayton Mill, Spartanburg: I think Mr. Veal expressed the thing pretty well when he said the battery filling has a lot to do with it. I should like to hear something about the proper method of filling batteries. I think the angle of slope has a lot to do with it. Has anybody anything to offer on that—on how far away to get from a straight line?

Mr. Lockman: I can't give you the distance, but if you transfer the bobbin and let it go down into the catch, then that thread should be lying directly over the slot in the shuttle eye.

Chairman: Has anyone else a different answer to that question, or do you all agree with Mr. Lockman in his answer?

J. L. Bobo, Overseer Weaving, Easley Plant No. 3, Liberty, S. C.: I do not find any difference in the length of the bobbin. I am on 43s filling.

G. W. Yelton, Weaver, Wallace Mill, Jonesville, S. C.: This is the first meeting of this kind I have had the opportunity of attending. I do not rank up as high as the rest of the fellows here; I am no general overseer and am no superintendent; but I think I understand a little bit about what you have been discussing here this morning in regard to the filling breaks on changes. I do quite a little filling work now and then, for knocking-out filling and other things. Sometimes I find that the eccentrics are breaking the filling, and it is not a break in the filling but is something else. Sometimes it is a crank arm too loose; it will knock it in too far and it will break. Sometimes one quill is a little bit larger than another. That is what I think. Mr. Lockman brought out an illustration about rolling the bobbin into the shuttle on the transfer. There is only one way to set a transfer on a new lot of Draper looms, and that is the right way, and that is to turn the eccentric pin until the bobbin fits into the shuttle properly, until it puts the bobbin down in there until there is no strain whatsoever. You can adjust that all

right. But as to rolling the bobbins in, I have not paid a great deal of attention to that. I always fix them so that they will go in there without having to roll the transfer dog on down to the top. I think that it pinches it off. I think it brings the shuttle up, and sometimes it pinches the filling in two. We have good battery fillers down at our place, and we can not lay this broken filling on them, because they fill them just as we tell them to.

Mr. Lockhan: I should like Mr. Yelton to explain to us how that knocking in too deep breaks the filling.

Mr. Yelton: I don't know whether I can make you understand or not, but I will try. If the crank arm is loose, sometimes it will knock it in farther than others. Or if it does not knock it in far enough it will hang and sometimes break.

GOOD COVER ON BROADCLOTHS

Chairman: Is there any other discussion on this? If not, let's move on to the next question. *"What is the best method to use for getting good cover on broadcloths?"*

V. D. Snyder, Weaver, Drayton Mill, Spartanburg: I do not know very much about broadcloth, but I will tell you what I do know. I have run broadcloth in several different places, a really good grade of broadcloth. I think Judson Mill has run as good a grade of broadcloth as is made in the South, and I think Drayton is running just as good a grade. In order to put a good face on broadcloth, or a good cover, you have to run the saddle roll high, with a high whip roll, and the top shed slack and the bottom shed tight. I think that is about as good an explanation as I can give.

J. H. Franks, Weaver, Republic Cotton Mills No. 3, Great Falls, S. C.: You must have a slack shed on the top harness all the way through to get a good cover on broadcloth. Of course, to get a good-feeling piece of broadcloth you have to size it differently from the way you size other kinds of yarn. It is a yarn that will not take the size like other yarn. It is heavy, and you have got to make your size different on your slasher. In other words, if you have two or three different kinds or grades of goods on your slasher, you have to make a different sizing for your broadcloth if you are to get a good-feeling piece of broadcloth—and that is what they go by, on broadcloth. You can make a piece of broadcloth that will run well in the weave room, but the customer does not like it because it has a harsh feel to it. You have to run your sizing so the cloth will feel good after it comes off the loom. That is where a lot of people who are making broadcloth make a mistake, because they use the same sizing formula that they use on the other grades of goods, and it feels hard. When you make a broadcloth you want to make it soft, and when you run your hand over it you want to see your finger prints left on the top of the cloth, probably, and you get most of that in the sizing.

Mr. Lockhan: What should be the distance from the reed to the fell of the cloth?

Mr. Franks: You have a good deal of end breakage on broadcloth, but I have found it practical to have a distance of from two and one-half to three from the fell of the cloth. I prefer three.

Question: Doesn't soft-twisted filling have a lot to do with it?

Chairman: I think it has.

Mr. Franks: I don't think you see a good piece of broadcloth unless you have a soft piece of filling.

Mr. McAlister: How many present have tried using a reverse twist in the filling, with the right-hand twist warp, in broadcloths, and what was the effect?

Mr. Franks: The standard for what we call English broadcloth is always right-twist warp and reverse-twist filling.

Chairman: Have you run some like that?

Mr. Franks: Yes, sir.

Chairman: What results did you get?

Mr. Franks: Always get the best results with the reverse twist filling.

Mr. McAlister: I understood that was the proper way to do it, and that is why I brought up the question.

Another thing, Mr. Chairman; I have found that quite a lot of trouble from bad cover is improper reeding. In other words, we do not reed the yarn right at the reeds and do not do the other things Mr. Franks spoke of. The method Mr. Snyder spoke of, for putting cover on, is correct; but sometimes we have too much to cover by setting the whip roll and the feed roll, etc.

Question: Please tell us the right way to reed.

Mr. McAlister: Well, as fine as you can, to make it reed.

Question: Do you mean two ends to a dent, or one end, or what?

Mr. McAlister: Two, if possible. As fine as you can go and have an air space in there.

AVERAGE LIFE OF SHUTTLES

Chairman: The next question is: "*What should be the average life of a good standard-make shuttle?*" This does not mean any particular shuttle, but just any average good shuttle. Perhaps many of us feel that we are not getting the length of life from our shuttles that we should, so let's discuss this question.

Mr. Still, can you give us any information on this?

President Still: I have no exact records on shuttle life. I have been very much interested in shuttle consumption for quite a while, however, and I should be interested to hear the experience of some of the other men. We have not the figures available.

Mr. Franks: Are you speaking of the Draper loom or the box loom, or what?

Chairman: Either one or both—the one-shuttle loom or the two-shuttle or four-shuttle loom. We shall be glad to have some information on all of them. Can you give us some information on any or all?

Mr. Franks: I have made some checks on the Draper loom. Of course, as to the life of the shuttle on the box loom, everybody who has a box loom knows they are rough. But I find where you are running two shifts, day and night, eight-hour shifts, about a year is about the average life for just a good shuttle of any make I have ever tried.

Mr. Bobo: The last test I made was about ten or eleven months ago. That was on a single-shuttle loom. The difference in the construction of goods has a lot to do with the length of life of a shuttle.

KEEPS RECORD OF SHUTTLE LIFE

A. L. Burnet, Asst. Supt., Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.: In our system of supply keeping we punch each shuttle before it is given to the section man—punch it with a die punch. Then the old shuttle has to be

turned in before he gets a new one. We find from our records that the average length of life of shuttles is about eighteen months.

W. E. Hammond, Supt., Balfour Mill, Balfour, N. C.: Ours is too high. We get about twenty-seven and one-half weeks, which is a little over half a year, on 192 picks, making 80 squares.

Mr. Riddle: The best I can do is eleven months, running fifty-five hours a week, E Model loom, speed 160 picks per minute.

W. J. Grant, Overseer Weaving, Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.: We have a record from 1932 up to the present, and our shuttles average eighteen months. That is on print goods.

Question: What is the speed of your looms?

Mr. Grant: All E Model looms, and they run about 172.

Mr. Riddle: Just to be fair about it there, we should put the age on these looms. We can run a loom three years, and it lines up beautifully, but if we run it thirty or forty years it does not.

Mr. Grant: I have 116 of these looms which were put in in 1930. The record on them is much better. Then I have 806 which were put in in 1905. The record on them is not so good, but the figure I gave is the average on the whole mill.

President Still: I am wondering if the use of the leather picker or the fabric or composition picker makes any difference in the length of life of the shuttle.

Chairman: Has anyone made any tests as to the difference in the life of the shuttle when using regular leather pickers and when using composition or fabric pickers?

Mr. McAlister: I have tried that, but not very extensively. It has been four or five years ago, and the leather picker gave me more shuttle life at that time. I do not know whether any improvement has been made in the other, and four or five years makes a lot of difference. But at that time the other pickers were harder on the shuttle.

Mr. Hammond: Yes, sir. We used the leather picker up until about six months ago, and then we went to the fabric picker. We had been experimenting with it for about two years. We have used fewer shuttles in the last six months than we did previous to that, but I can not say whether it is any worse or any better; I can not attribute that to the picker.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY IN WEAVING

Chairman: The next question is one we want to discuss for a little while. "*What percentage of relative humidity should be maintained for good running work on high-count broadcloths? Also print cloths?*"

Let's discuss broadcloths for a few minutes. I imagine these two cloths together fit almost all of us in this meeting. Let's say broadcloths from 128 by 68 up, or 136 by 60, or 144 by 76, or counts along that line. What percentage of relative humidity do you find gives you the best results or best running work?

Mr. Franks: I guess there will be a lot of people that will differ with me, but around 85 per cent relative humidity on broadcloth, and keep the room as cool as you can. Good working conditions help in keeping the cloth clean.

Mr. Flack: I am speaking just from observation, but

when it is around 80 I see more looms running than otherwise. I think it depends upon the sizing and preparation of the yarn, as to the best relative humidity; but I find it runs better around 80 on combed broadcloths.

Mr. McAlister: My experience confirms what Mr. Franks says. I think the method of sizing, however, has a lot to do with it. If you use a harsh gum sizing it takes a little more humidity. I like to keep it at 85 if I can get it. I try to keep it cool, too, but it is hard to do in the summer time.

Zeb Simmons, Warping Foreman, Victor Mill, Greer, S. C.: At Greer we try to run 84 per cent, which would confirm Mr. McAlister and Mr. Franks.

Chairman: Someone wants to know the same thing about print cloths. What is the best relative humidity to maintain in order to get the best results in running print cloths?

Mr. Riddle: That is a large question, because the kind of cotton has a lot to do with it, and the length of the staple, etc. I don't think the question is fair, for that reason.

Chairman: Let each man state his conditions, then.

Mr. Riddle: As I say, I am not a carder or a spinner, but I have walked through the spinning room once or twice, and the length of the cotton has a lot to do with it. I don't think any man can really be a successful weaver unless he knows something about carding and spinning. If he knows the length of cotton to go into a yarn, he certainly knows something about sizing it. I should say on ordinary one-inch cotton, with reasonably good sizing (of course, my conditions are a little different from some of the others and I don't always know), I really need about 78 per cent, honestly and candidly, on 68 by 72. That covers 41 filling and 29s warp.

Mr. Hammond: We try to carry about 82 to 84 per cent, as nearly as we can. I think about 84 per cent is right, if we can get it. That is on 80 squares. We try to leave about eight per cent moisture in our warp yarn from the slasher.

Mr. Burnet: We try to run from 85 to 90 per cent, with the temperature around 73. One point is that we try to run low humidity on Monday mornings on the start-up, until the hands have had time to clean out the drop wires, etc.

J. V. McNair, Overseer Weaving, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.: In Pacific we run 80 squares, and I find we get better results with a relative humidity of around 78 or 79 or 80. If we keep it up around there we get better running work. In the summer time and the winter time you have to size a little differently; you can not size in winter as you do in summer. We size it heavier in summer. You have to run more humidity then, because in summer you have to keep the windows open, and in winter you do not.

J. L. Jewell, Supt., Saxon and Chesnee Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.: Mr. Riddle said at times he did not know what his relative humidity is. There are more times that I don't know than I do. I should like to ask this question: How do you go about checking your relative humidity to find out what it is?

Mr. Riddle: We have two men that do not do anything but just check. It is recorded every day, and the records are there.

Mr. Jewell: I know what Mr. Riddle's method is, but I want to find out what is generally done. Do you use the sling instrument, or what?

Mr. Riddle: We use the sling.

Chairman: How many here use regular humidity men, we might call them, or condition-control men, whose duty it is to keep as nearly as possible uniform humidity and temperature conditions in the room?

Now, what method do you use, answering Mr. Jewell's question, to determine definitely what relative humidity you are carrying?

Mr. Lockman: We use hygrometers on posts, hung around in the room. We also use the sling psychrometer. We do the latter just occasionally. Of course, the hygrometers stay on the post all the time, and generally have water in the bottom.

G. W. Kennett, Overseer Weaving, Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville, S. C.: Could we have a uniform humidity in the mill unless we have a uniform moisture to apply to that? For instance, say, one place in a mill would be damp and another wet. I think we have to have a uniform warp in order to have uniform humidity. You see, some of them size soft and some size hard. How can we have uniform humidity unless we have a uniform warp?

Mr. Lockman: Mr. Chairman, I know what he is talking about. If he has soft warps his humidity is too high, and it mats upon him, and it can not run. So if anybody has that condition he has to lower his humidity in order to favor that warp.

Mr. Riddle: Mr. Chairman, let him open the door and let the wind blow on them.

USING LONGER BOBBINS

Mr. Hammond: A good number of mills have been changing from a $7\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bobbin to an 8-inch bobbin. Of course, there has been delay in changing the shuttle. I should like to know, where this change has been made, if it has been entirely satisfactory. Or does the loom get out of repair any worse on the 8-inch bobbin than on the $7\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bobbin? Have you had any trouble with the larger bobbin?

Mr. Bobo: We made that change sometime back and did not find any difference in regard to the work. It ran well, just as well as the other.

Mr. Lockman: We did not go from $7\frac{3}{8}$ -inch to 8-inch; we went from $6\frac{3}{4}$ to $7\frac{3}{8}$. We changed 396 looms and ran them for several years that way, and we did not have any trouble with the larger shuttle.

Mr. Riddle I changed over from $7\frac{3}{8}$ to an 8-inch bobbin. It has not been done over, say, four or five weeks. I am not saying this intelligently, because I really do not know. We are making some tests and hope to get something out of them. We think so far that we are getting the best results with the long bobbin. We are getting really good results from the 8-inch bobbin.

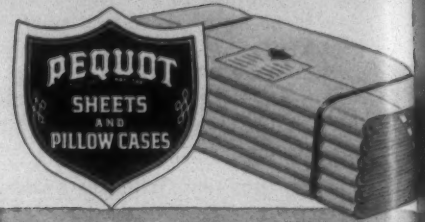
A. H. Hughes, Overseer Weaving, Clinton Cotton Mill, Clinton, S. C.: We changed to the 8-inch bobbin and got just as good results, if not better.

PERCENTAGE OF STRETCH OF YARNS AT SLASHER

Chairman: Our next question gets away from the weaving room, but it is on a subject which is a very important part in our weaving. "What percentage of stretch should be had at the slasher on cotton yarns, varying from 30s to 50s?" What percentage of stretch should we have at the slasher to leave the proper elasticity in the yarn and make our work run as we want it to run in the weave room?

(Continued on Page 10)

Less than a NICKEL A



IN THE PLANT where the famous Pequot sheets are manufactured, at Salem, Massachusetts, is a weave shed in which 4000 G-E loom motors drive sheeting looms.

Twenty-six hundred of these motors were installed in 1915, and 1400 more before 1926. And yet they are still battling out horsepower as reliably as though just installed. According to figures recently analyzed by the mill management, these motors have required an average of less than five cents per motor per year for maintenance over a twenty-year period.

This means that G-E motor upkeep was a negligible item in the expenses which determine costs per pound. In fact, the figures showed that expenses for G-E motor parts and G-E motor service averaged but four and one-quarter cents per motor per year.

Add to this low upkeep an estimate of the value of delays and spoilage *avoided* because of conspicuously reliable performance of these motors, and you can appreciate the advantage of specifying G-E motors. General Electric, Schenectady, New York.

WITHIN EASY REACH OF TEXTILE-MILL MEN

G.E. makes it easy for you to get the most for your motor dollar (1) by manufacturing a motor designed, built, and tested for outstanding reliability; (2) by facilities for service that are more conveniently located than those of any other electrical manufacturer; (3) by co-operation with textile-machinery manufacturers in field and laboratory developments which have brought improvements to the textile manufacturing arts.

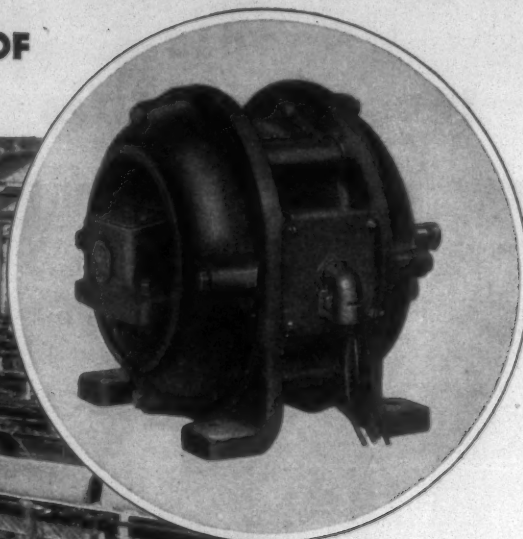


G E N E R A L

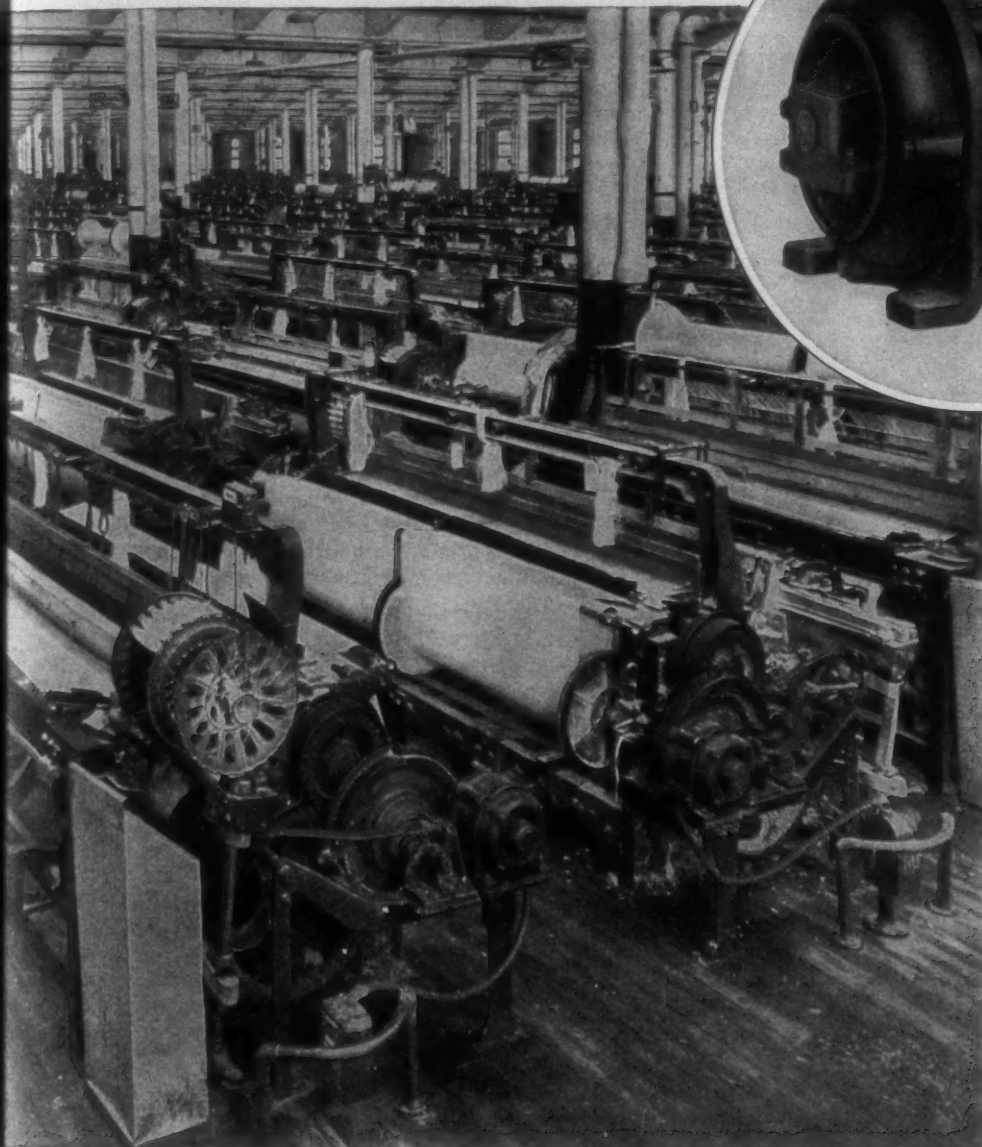
L A YEAR *for Upkeep* PER G-E MOTOR

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

A 20-YEAR PERFORMANCE RECORD OF
G-E MOTORS AT PEQUOT MILLS



As has been proved
in many famous tex-
tile mills, the G-E
loom motor is de-
signed and construct-
ed for outstandingly
dependable, low-
cost operation



View of weave shed at Pequot Mill, where 4000 G-E loom motors have operated so depend-
ably that an average of less than a nickel per motor per year has been spent on maintenance



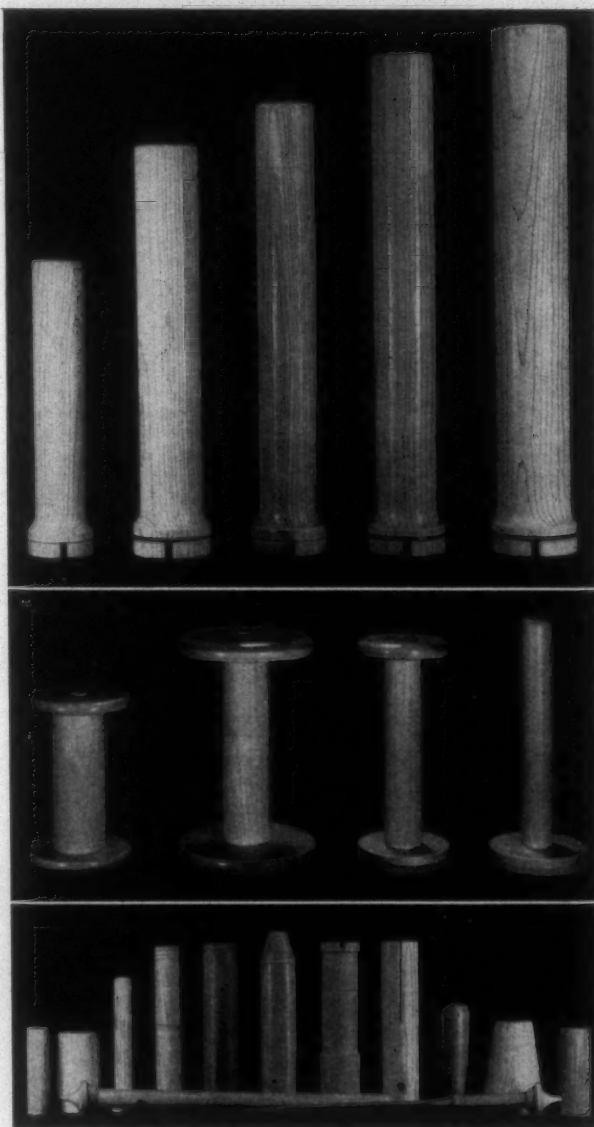
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Weavers' Meeting At Spartanburg

(Continued from Page 7)

Mr. Lockhan: I think anything over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent stretch is too much, and if you can get it lower than that, why so much the better. Now, I mean from the roll where the yarn goes into the size box to where the yarn goes on the loom beam.

Mr. Jewell: I made some tests with two counters, running one at the back and one at the front. It ran from 1.2 to 1.6 per cent.

President Still: We have from time to time made a number of tests, and, as Mr. Lockman just stated to you, where you get above 1.5 per cent it is quite noticeable. We have been able, however, to get down on some of our light construction to around 1.0 per cent. We have found a very interesting thing in fooling with that slashing tension, especially on old slashers, as to the diameter of the measuring roll on the front. Over a long period of years probably the cloth or blanket that you have on the front there, or something else, gets out of line in some way or other, and it is a very difficult thing to get your tension down. An interesting thing that we discovered is that you can change some of those gears. It made quite a lot of difference in getting that tension down to around 1.0 per cent, almost as much difference as watching the moisture on the front. One per cent, I should say, would be a fairly safe percentage.

POSITIVE DRIVE ON SLASHER CYLINDERS

O. E. Bishop, Overseer Weaving, Springs Mills, Gayle Plant, Chester, S. C.: How many use the positive drive, and how many do not?

I wanted to find out if there is any difference. Yesterday I ran a test with the positive control and without it. It sounds rather funny, but with the positive control and without it the figure was just exactly the same thing.

J. M. Bolt, Overseer Weaving, Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.: I have made quite a few tests on that, and I have found that where positive drives are old it is hard to get them to operate as they should. I have seven slashers, and I have disconnected the positive drive on every one of them. It was hard for me to keep my stretch even to 1.5 per cent with the positive drive. With the positive drive off I can easily keep it from 1.0 per cent down to 0.75 per cent. I find it is much easier to do it without the positive drive. I do not like the positive drive on heavy sleys. It might be necessary to use it on low sleys. Most slasher men, you know, want to keep a lot of tension on it; they claim it helps to keep them in lease to have a lot of tension on it. I have put on the positive drive, and I have seen the gear on the back worn worse than the gears on the front from the positive drive.

Chairman: Did you notice any difference in your weaving when you took off the positive drive and went to friction drive and reduced the stretch to 1.0 per cent or under?

Mr. Bolt: Yes, sir, I have noticed considerable difference. I have had better results.

Mr. Bishop: I should like to ask if anyone here has what I have heard called free wheeling.

Mr. Bolt: Yes, sir. It keeps out the backlash and it helps on the positive drive, all right. But with the positive drive on an old slasher I have never been able to get slack tension between the squeeze roll and the large cylinder. I always like to run a slack tension there, as

(Continued on Page 12)

N. C. Association To Meet November 5th

The annual meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association will be held at Pinehurst November 5th and 6th, the Association's board of directors decided at a luncheon meeting at Concord last week. Board members were guests of Harvey Moore, Association president, of Concord.

The board devoted time to a study of the suggestion that textile machinery be installed in the industrial building at the Stonewall Jackson Training School, State school for boys, located there. A committee with power to act was appointed and will report at the November convention.

President Moore and Hunter Marshall, Jr., of Charlotte, secretary and treasurer of the Association, were named a committee to arrange the program for the Pinehurst meeting.

Spindle Activity in August

Washington.—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during August at 115.8 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 119.8 per cent during July this year, and 76.4 during August last year.

Spinning spindles in place August 31st totaled 28,065,518, of which 23,433,658 were active at some time during the month, compared with 28,157,094 and 23,249,572 for July this year and 30,014,994 and 22,046,652 for August last year.

Active spindle hours for August totaled 7,573,009,997, or an average of 270 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,859,348,920 and 279 for July this year, and 5,545,241,375 and 185 for August last year.

Spinning spindles in place August 31st in cotton-growing States totaled 19,038,542, of which 17,269,442 were active at some time during the month, compared with 19,032,036 and 17,145,596 for July this year, and 19,333,046 and 16,274,032 for August last year.

Active spindle hours for August in cotton-growing States totaled 5,853,804,413, or an average of 307 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,058,855,873 and 318 for July this year, and 4,323,341,849 and 224 for August last year.

Active spindle hours and the average per spindle in place for August by States follows: Alabama, 588,596,569 and 312; Georgia, 1,046,085,266 and 316; Mississippi, 58,733,962 and 259; North Carolina, 1,723,072,731 and 285; South Carolina, 1,927,019,416 and 334; Tennessee, 214,217,830 and 335; Texas, 65,088,249 and 257; Virginia, 179,405,922 and 277.

July Hosiery Exports

Exports of women's full-fashioned hosiery during July amounted to 32,243 dozen pairs, and had a value of \$197,773, according to the Department of Commerce. Principal shipments went to Colombia, 5,598 dozen pairs, valued at \$31,102; the United Kingdom, 5,136 dozen pairs, valued at \$38,238; France, 3,250 dozen pairs, valued at \$21,175; and Mexico, 3,179 dozen pairs, valued at \$15,264.

Women's and children's seamless silk hosiery exported during the month totaled 3,735 dozen pairs, on which a value of \$12,291 was placed. Colombia took 1,741 dozen pairs, valued at \$5,115; Panama, 476 dozen pairs, valued at \$1,350; and Cuba, 314 dozen pairs, valued at \$1,219.

MEN'S GOODS

Men's silk hose shipped abroad amounted to 2,615 dozen pairs, valued at \$8,327, of which Cuba took 543 dozen pairs, valued at \$1,395; the Union of South Africa, 369 dozen pairs, valued at \$1,082, and the Netherlands, 279 dozen pairs, value at \$785.

Exports of men's cotton hosiery aggregated 14,638 dozen pairs, and had a value of \$24,325. The Union of South Africa accounted for 6,814 dozen pairs, valued at \$10,915; the Philippine Islands for 1,782 dozen pairs, valued at \$3,091; and the Netherland West Indies for 812 dozen pairs, valued at \$1,165.

Of the 14,818 dozen pairs of children's cotton goods exported during the month, which had a value of \$17,845, Colombia took 5,387 dozen pairs, valued at \$5,385; the Netherlands took 4,050 dozen pairs, valued at \$4,856; and the Union of South Africa took 1,415 dozen pairs, valued at \$1,914.

RAYON HOSIERY

Foreign consumers took 6,515 dozen pairs of women's rayon hosiery. This was valued at \$12,595. Principal purchasers were Panama, 1,540 dozen pairs, valued at \$3,110; Colombia, 1,080 dozen pairs, valued at \$2,783; and the Philippine Islands, 1,702 dozen pairs, valued at \$2,606.

Men's rayon socks exported amounted to 8,214 dozen pairs, on which a value of \$16,611 was placed. The Union of South Africa accounted for 3,315 dozen pairs, valued at \$6,036; the Netherland West Indies for 1,198 dozen pairs, valued at \$2,408; and Panama for 690 dozen pairs, valued at \$1,213.

Children's rayon hosiery shipped abroad totaled 2,113 dozen pairs, valued at \$2,331, of which Cuba took the most, 663 dozen pairs, valued at \$886.

These figures do not include shipments to Hawaii, Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

OBITUARY

EUGENE SHORT

Hickory, N. C.—Eugene Short, 50, manager of the Icard Cordage Manufacturing Company, was found dead in bed at his home Friday morning. He suffered a heart attack in the night.

A native of Washington, N. C., Mr. Short was born June 10, 1886. He was connected with the Icard Cordage Company from the time of its organization in 1923.

B. R. DABBS

Benjamin R. Dabbs, brother of John L. Dabbs, of Charlotte, died Saturday night at his home in Chattanooga, Tenn., after an illness of six weeks.

A native of York, S. C., where he was born on April 1, 1879, Mr. Dabbs had been making his home in Chattanooga for the past 20 years. He was representative for the Du Pont Company in Chattanooga.

Weavers' Meeting At Spartanburg

(Continued from Page 10)

slack as it can run; and with the positive drive on there I find it very hard to keep that tension slack.

TENSION ON SLASHER

A Member: I want to know if the tension on the slasher will not govern the amount of tension you get in your warp if you are pulling it without a positive drive. Or if the number of ends in your warp would not give the amount of stretch you get in your warp when you are running without a positive drive on the slasher.

Mr. Bolt: It possibly would, but I have run as low as 22-sley stuff and I have kept my stretch down to 1.0 per cent. I have run that on tobacco cloths and gauze and have not had any trouble.

Mr. Lockman: Mr. Chairman, when you cut your number of ends down so small that they will not pull a cylinder, then they begin to slide on the cylinder roll. When you get down to that point, then if you tighten up the friction so it will pull, it will make a difference. As long as you keep the number of ends on the cylinder enough so it will pull it, then you can keep your stretch down.

Chairman: With reference to the number of ends and the friction drive, I pass this on to you for what it may be worth. We at our mill have a small-cylinder, a single-cylinder slasher. We took the 5-foot cylinder out of the double-cylinder slasher and made a small one, and we take all our small-sley goods and run them on this cylinder. In that way we do not experience any excessive stretch. We can get down to a very small number of ends, and do it frequently, on that cylinder.

TEMPERATURE IN SIZE BOX

The next question: "What temperature should be maintained in the size box to secure well sized warps?"

Of course, a great deal depends upon the kind of yarn you are running, the size of the yarn, whether soft twist or hard twist, etc. You can, if you care to, state the kind of yarn and what your conditions are. In general, we should like to know what temperature should be maintained in the size box for well dressed warps.

Mr. Hammond: We have 3,124 ends, No. 30s yarn. We set our temperature at 204 degrees. We have automatic control. We do not keep it higher because if it goes to the boiling point it will spatter out of the size box. If you lower the temperature in the size box it will increase the percentage of size in the same mixture.

Chairman: With a lower temperature in the size box, on the same yarn, did you experience more shedding in the weave room?

Mr. Hammond: Yes, sir.

WHEN YARN IS STICKY

Geo. B. Moore, Supt., Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.: On the reeds in front, the split reeds, what causes the yarn to have a tendency to stick? I do not have that trouble, but I should just like to know.

Mr. Riddle: Low grade cotton.

Mr. Moore: I run better cotton than you do; I run 1½-inch, middling and strict middling cotton. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lockman: One thing that will do it is size not properly cooked—I mean not cooked until it is done. It

is like bread that is not cooked enough; it is sticky.

Chairman: What we call "green" size?

Mr. Lockman: Yes, sir.

Mr. Moore: You mean size not cooked until the element in it is broken down?

Mr. Lockman: Yes, sir.

Chairman: We have a young man here today who might throw some light on that question for you—Mr. Nelson, the son of Dean Nelson of North Carolina State College Textile School.

T. H. Nelson, Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.: As you know, when size is cooked, the water goes into the starch granule and makes it explode. If it is not cooked enough the starch in the yarn is sticky and will stick to the cylinder.

Chairman: Mr. Lockman, what temperature do you use?

Mr. Lockman: We use 204.

Mr. Wood: We use 204.

Mr. Bobo: 204.

Mr. Jewell: Around 200.

Chairman: That seems to be pretty general—about 200 or 204.

SPLIT LEASE OR NOT?

I should like to ask this question: On high sleys, such as high-count broadcloth and other high sleys, what is the best way to size it at the slasher, with split lease, half of it going through one size box and half in another, or in tandem, going through two boxes?

Mr. Bobo: A solid sheet, going through two boxes.

Mr. McAlister: I have the best results by splitting it, running one sheet through each box. I am not making broadcloth now.

Chairman: You claim the equivalent of two boxes with one?

Mr. Franks: Yes, sir. I have run as high as 154 by 78, and I have never used two boxes. A lot of people that use that method get good results, but I have just always preferred one box.

I will tell you what I did run, for the information of those running broadcloth. I have changed my rolls (the squeeze roll is what I am talking about; where you have about a 400-pound roll and you call it the finishing roll, and maybe you have a 350-pound roll on the back). I have changed my front roller and put on a 660-pound roll. If you do that (and it does not cost so much) you will find you get better results out of your broadcloth, because the more penetration you can get in the yarn on the broadcloth the better weaving you will have, and the 600 or 660-pound roller in front will cause it to penetrate more. The more you can mash it into that yarn, the better weaving you will have. You will not have nearly so much shedding on the looms.

I have never run two size boxes, because one size box will steal from the other, I don't care what arrangement you have.

Mr. Bishop: I should like to ask a question. How fast do you run those slashers from 100 sley up?

Chairman: What speed are you running yours, Mr. Franks?

(Continued on Page 24)

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Personal News

Mill Men Worth Knowing

A series of pictures taken at random by representatives of the Textile Bulletin.

Richard Carr has been appointed superintendent of the Startex, formerly Tucapau Mills, Tucapau, S. C.

George Chaplin, Clemson College textile graduate of 1935 and who has been with the *Greenville Piedmont*, has recently been promoted to city editor of this paper.

R. N. Sewell, who for the past three years has been with the Columbus (Ga.) plant of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, has been transferred to the sales department of the company in New York.

J. T. Byrum, formerly superintendent of the Cartex Mills, Salisbury, N. C., has accepted a similar position with the Winville Corporation, formerly the Barrow County Cotton Mills, Winder, Ga.

L. A. Hamer, who until recently was superintendent of the Startex Mills, formerly Tucapau Mills, Tucapau, S. C., has accepted a similar position with the Cowpens Manufacturing Company, Cowpens, S. C.

T. J. Marler, of Cleveland, Tenn., has just joined the sales organization of the Carolina Aniline & Extract Co., Charlotte, covering Tennessee and northern Georgia, and Alabama.

He was formerly connected with the Manufacturer's Soap and Chemical Company of Tennessee, in the capacity of plant superintendent and salesman, for the past nine years and has many friends through that territory.

George Snow, sales representative for the Atlanta Brush Company, and who is vice-chairman of the Associate Members' Division of the Southern Textile Association, is adding to his fame as one of the championship fishermen among Southern textile men. An item in the *Tampa Tribune* lists George as a member of a party which made a large catch there recently, landing a 20-pound redfish and a 12-pound jack.

C. E. Bailes, purchasing agent for the Kendall Mills, with headquarters at the Paw Creek plant, has resigned that position to become associated with W. T. McLeod, president of the McLeod Companies, of Greensboro, operators of three supply houses and one leather belting company.

Mr. Bailes has been connected with the Kendall Mills since 1925 and some years ago was promoted to purchasing agent. He has many friends in the industry who will learn of his change with interest. McLeod Companies do a large business with Southern mills.



C. E. Bailes

George Waterhouse, who was for some time assistant to Mr. Bailes at Kendall but who was later transferred to the Bauer and Black Division of the Kendall Company in Chicago, will succeed Mr. Bailes and is expected to assume his new duties within a short time.



D. D. BRUTON, Troy, N. C.

Mr. Bruton is secretary, treasurer and superintendent of the Smitherman Mills, Troy, N. C., and manager of the Aileen Mills, Biscoe, N. C. He began his mill career in 1919 and has been in an executive position for some years past.

Clemson Teachers Take Summer Graduate Work

The members of the faculty of the Clemson Textile School have continued their graduate work during the summer just past with a view toward further improving the standard of instruction in the school. Gaston Gage, of the Carding and Spinning Department, took special work at the University of North Carolina, and was also engaged in some special cotton spinning research work.

G. H. Dunlap, of the Carding and Spinning Department, was engaged in test work a part of the summer and also took a six weeks course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

E. F. Cartee completed his resident work for his Master's Degree at the University of Tennessee. He will complete his thesis during the coming year and will receive his Master's Degree next summer.

M. L. Huckabee, of the Textile Chemistry and Dyeing Department, took graduate work at the University of North Carolina.

W. G. Day, of the Carding and Spinning Department, was engaged in government cotton testing and in special work in the mills during the summer months.

H. H. Willis, Dean of Clemson Textile School, and

R. K. Eaton, head of the Carding and Spinning Department, continued work on the reorganization of the courses offered at the school.

E. A. McKenna and W. E. Tarrant taught special summer classes in textiles at Clemson Textile School and at Auburn Textile School, respectively.

Northern N. C.-Virginia Division To Meet

Announcement has just been made by J. O. Thomas, of Spray, N. C., secretary of the Northern N. C.-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association, that a meeting of that division will be held on Saturday, October 3, 1936, at the King Cotton Hotel in Greensboro, N. C. The meeting will begin promptly at 10 o'clock. Following a brief business session, there will be a general discussion of textile problems. L. J. Rushworth, of Danville, Va., chairman of the Division, is urging that all textile men attending this meeting bring with them any questions in which they are interested in order that helpful discussion may be had.

It is expected that about 200 men from the various textile centers in this Division will be present for the meeting. The session will close with a luncheon about 1 o'clock, and the executive committee hopes to announce within the next few days that they have secured an able speaker to make a short talk following this luncheon.

Blair Joins Clemson Faculty

The Clemson Textile School is fortunate in securing the services of W. G. Blair as Assistant Professor of Carding and Spinning. Mr. Blair is a graduate of New Bedford Textile School and has had approximately twenty years service in the textile and allied industries. He served with the Whitin Machine Works; was overseer of carding of an Eastern mill; was head of the Carding Division at Clemson Textile School; was in charge of the U. S. Department of Agriculture cotton spinning research work located at Clemson; was Southern manager of the Textile Section of Armstrong Cork Company, Greenville; and was later in charge of cost work for Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Report On Georgia Meeting Next Week

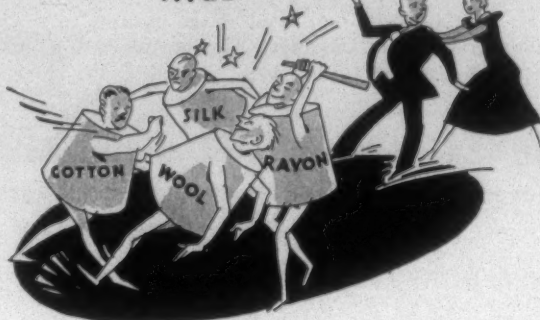
The Textile Operating Executives of Georgia held their regular fall meeting at the Georgia School of Technology in Atlanta on last Saturday morning.

The meeting drew a large crowd and the report of the discussion shows that it was a very interesting and instructive meeting. The technical discussion covered a number of questions on slashing and weaving.

One of the features of the meeting was an address by W. N. Banks, president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia.

A full report of the discussion will be published in these pages next week.

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Are YOU now faced with the necessity of handling new fibres and making new fabrics? Sudden transitions of this nature usually create sizing and finishing problems too big for any one processing executive to solve quickly and economically. Furthermore the average plant can not afford to retain a staff of specialists capable of coping with every new problem that arises.

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Bichromate of Potash
.. Liquid Chlorine ..
Chloride of Lime ..
Caustic Soda (solid or
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Attendance At Spartanburg Meeting

AMONG those who registered at the meeting of the Weavers Division, Southern Textile Association, at Spartanburg last Friday were:

- Adams, J. L., Overseer Carding, Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.
 Allen, A. B., Weaver, Jackson Mills No. 3, High Shoals, N. C.
 Ayers, H. H., Overseer Weaving, Second Shift, Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C.
 Bagwell, Frank, Cloth Room Overseer, Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Bagwell, L. E., Jr., Loom Fixer, Drayton Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Bailey, Eugene, Loom Fixer, Drayton Mill, Drayton, S. C.
 Batson, Louis P., Pres. and Gen. Mgr., Southern Shuttles, Inc., Greenville, S. C.
 Benson, J. P., Second Hand, Springs, Gayle Plant, Chester, S. C.
 Bishop, O. E., Overseer Weaving, Springs Mills, Gayle Plant, Chester, S. C.
 Blackwell, J. F., Cloth Overseer, Whitney, S. C.
 Bobo, J. L., Overseer Weaving, Easley Plant No. 3, Liberty, S. C.
 Bolt, J. M., Overseer Weaving, Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.
 Bowen, R. L., Overseer Weaving, Norris Mills, Catechee, S. C.
 Brannon, V. W., Overseer No. 1 Weaving, Great Falls, S. C.
 Bridges, O. B., Drayton Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Bridgman, B. H., Overseer Weaving, Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.
 Broadwell, J. M., Overseer Weaving, Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C.
 Broom, R. T., Second Hand, No. 1 Weaving, Great Falls, S. C.
 Bunton, H. B., Second Hand, Pelzer Mfg. Co., Mill No. 4, Pelzer, S. C.
 Bunton, John, Second Hand, Springs Mill, Gayle Plant, Chester, S. C.
 Burgess, J. H., Overseer Weaving, Mollohon Plant, Newberry, S. C.
 Burgess, W. C., Second Hand, Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 Burnet, A. L., Asst. Supt., Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.
 Caldwell, J. J., Overseer Weaving, Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C.
 Campbell, W. E., Overseer No. 1 Carding, Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C.
 Carman, A. L., Salesman, West Bay Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Chapman, Jas. A., Jr., Vice-Pres., Inman and Riverdale Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Childers, J. E., Second Hand, Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 Compton, R. J., Overseer Spinning, Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Crain, L. S., Second Hand Weave Room, Drayton Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Cresswell, Geo. L., Service Man, Weaving, Springs Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
 Crocker, T. N., Overseer Carding, Riverdale Mill, Enoree, S. C.
 Crow, C. Z., Second Hand Weaving, Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Crow, Smith, Supt., Drayton Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Cudd, J. C., Supt., Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville, S. C.
 Daniel, W. E., Second Hand, Jackson Mill No. 3, High Shoals, N. C.
 Darnell, L. H., Second Hand, Drayton Mill, Drayton, S. C.
 Davis, A. B., Overseer Weaving, Jackson No. 1, Iva, S. C.
 DeLoach, L. D., Asst. Supt., Mayfair Cotton Mills, Arcadia, S. C.
 Dillard, R. D., Cloth Room Overseer, American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Earnhardt, C. F., Jr., Spinning Overseer, Clifton Mills, Clifton, S. C.
 Edmiston, E. E., Master Mechanic, Mooresville Cotton Mill, Mooresville, N. C.
 Ellege, J. W., Overseer Weaving, Asheville Cotton Mills, Asheville, N. C.
 Ellis, J. Henry, Overseer Spinning, Jackson No. 1, Iva, S. C.
 Feaster, F. G., Asst. Supt., Graniteville Mfg. Co., Graniteville, S. C.
 Flack, R. R., Agent, Grace Cotton Mill Co., Rutherfordton, N. C.
 Fonville, John C., Editorial Dept., "Cotton," Atlanta, Ga.
 Franks, J. H., Weaver, Great Falls No. 3, Great Falls, S. C.
 Frye, G. V., Asst. Supt., Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.
 Gilbert, Grady, Sou. Rep., Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa.
 Giles, T. C., Gen. Supt., Graniteville Mfg. Co., Graniteville, S. C.
 Golightly, D. T., Overseer Spinning, Glenwood Mills, Easley, S. C.
 Grant, W. J., Overseer Weaving, Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.
 Gregory, W. L., Overseer Weaving, D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.
 Gregory, W. W., Overseer Cloth Room, Inman Mill, Inman, S. C.
 Hammond, W. E., Supt., Balfour Mill, Balfour, N. C.
 Hardin, S. S., Overseer No. 3, Lancaster, Lancaster, S. C.
 Hawkins, S. N., Overseer Weaving, Aragon Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.
 Hendricks, John T., Loom Fixer, Springstein Mill, Chester, S. C.
 Hill, D. H., Jr., Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Hollis, E. W., Second Hand, Springs Mill, Gayle Plant, Chester, S. C.
 Hooper, L. E., Overseer Weaving, Balfour Mills, Inc., Balfour, N. C.
 Howard, Edwin, Sou. Sales Mgr., Veeder Root, Inc., Greenville, S. C.
 Hoy, T. F., Cloth Dept., Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.
 Hudgins, A. C., Weaver, Chesnee Mill, Chesnee, S. C.
 Hughes, A. H., Overseer Weaving, Clinton Cotton Mill, Clinton, S. C.
 Hughes, Thos. J., Overseer Slashing, Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Hunt, A. F., Supt., Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.
 Huskey, N. R., Second Hand, Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 Jewell, J. L., Supt., Saxon and Chesnee Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Johnson, Willis E., Jr., Asst. Supt., Columbia Duck Mill, Columbia, S. C.
 Jones, D. C., Salesman, Atlanta Harness & Reed Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Jones, D. L., Overseer Weaving, Second Shift, Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Jones, L. K., Night Weaver, Aragon Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.
 Keener, Claude H., Second Shift Weaving, Jackson Mill No. 3, High Shoals, N. C.
 Kennett, G. W., Overseer Weaving, Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville, S. C.
 King, R. H., Supt. Weaving, Springs Cotton Mill, Lancaster Plant, Lancaster, S. C.
 Kirby, D. C., Loom Fixer (Silk), Drayton Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Knoblit, F. W., Loom Fixer, Drayton Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Knowles, Luther, Sou. Rep., Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa.
 Laurens, J. I., Overseer Weaving, Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Leopard, C. L., Overseer Weaving, Jackson Mill No. 2, Wellford, S. C.
 Littlejohn, C. T., Second Hand, Victor Mill, Greer, S. C.
 Littlejohn, R. A., Greer, S. C.
 Lockman, F. D., Jr., Second Hand, Monarch Mills, Lockhart Plant, Lockhart, S. C.
 Lockman, Frank D., Supt., Monarch Mill, Lockhart, S. C.
 Mace, O. A., Overseer, Springstein Mill, Chester, S. C.
 Mayers, F. F., Overseer Weaving, Granby Mills, Columbia, S. C.

(Continued on Page 22)

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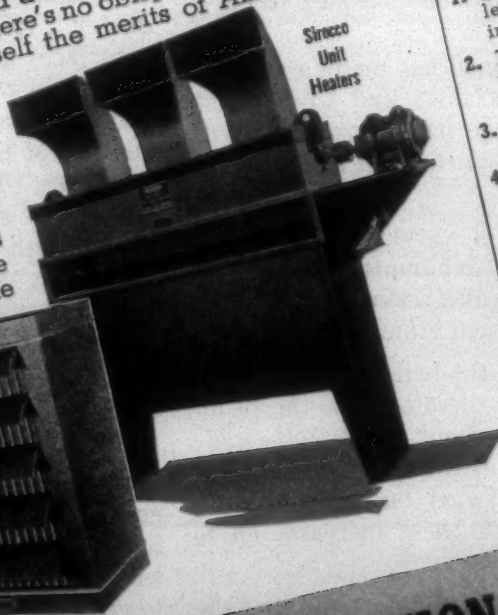
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Five Major Lines Of Attack

THOSE who seek to tear down and destroy our form of Government are exceedingly active and their propaganda has undoubtedly deceived many of our citizens.

One organization, which has made a study of the attacks of the Socialists and Communists and the group of college professors allied with them, has listed five major lines of attack as follows:

1. The advocacy of various "isms"—Fascism, Socialism, Communism, Naziism—and Share-the-Wealth schemes—as substitutes for our present American system.
2. The spreading of the belief that machines destroy jobs and therefore are the prime cause of unemployment.
3. The propagation of the idea that industry can assume ever larger tax burdens without having to pass these increases on to its customers.
4. The advancement of the doctrine that the Constitution is outmoded as an instrument of government, that it does not meet today's needs and must be drastically revised.

5. The circulation of the opinion that our industrial system does not provide a satisfactory standard of living for the working man.

All of the lines of attack are vulnerable and can be answered, but it is not often that the answers are available when the propaganda is distributed by speech or document.

We wish to offer in very brief form our answer to each form of attack.

(1) Under our American system of Government we have in 160 years risen from a pauper nation to the place where we have over 60 per cent of the wealth of the world. The working people of America are better off than those of any other country and a tariff is required to protect them against low wages paid in other countries.

Every "ism" suggested has been tried dozens of times in the history of the world but every time the result has been abject failure.

(2) Machines have not destroyed jobs. There are more people per thousand of population gainfully employed today than there were in 1870, before the United States went "machine-mad." Machines, through mass production, raise standards of living and modern conveniences are placed within reach of all. Instead of reducing the number of machines at work we benefit most by increasing the number.

(3) Every increase in tax upon industry must be passed on to the consumer through an increase in the price of the product of that industry. If an automobile manufacturing concern faces an increase in tax they must, of necessity, increase the price of their cars and the man who buys a car unknowingly pays more because of the increase in taxes upon the manufacturer. The Guaranty Trust Company finds in a recent survey of tax burdens that a family of four with an income of \$2,500 pays even now \$219 each year in traceable taxes, plus an unanalyzed amount in indirect taxes.

Excessive taxes upon manufacturing prevents the construction of new plants which would give employment to people now upon relief.

(4) The Constitution of the United States is the only charter of free citizenship which has endured the storm and stress of the past one hundred and sixty years. It was drawn by men who had seen the evils of tyranny and had desire to give freedom to all the people of this country.

The Constitution can be amended by the people and has been amended many times in the past.

The attacks upon the Constitution and upon

the United States Supreme Court come from those who seek to force their ideas upon the people and find that they can not accomplish their purposes except by a vote of the people. They dare not seek such a test.

(5) The standard of living in the United States is higher than that of other countries.

The United States has but 7 per cent of the world's population, but it enjoys almost 50 per cent of the world's luxuries. What are considered luxuries to be enjoyed only by the few in other countries are necessities for the many here.

Wages in the United States are higher than those of other countries and there has been a steady improvement in the living and working conditions of our factory workers.

The Five Major Lines of Attack as adopted by the Socialists and Communists who seek to destroy the American system of Government, are exceedingly vulnerable but so persistent are those behind the movement that it behooves every loyal American to be upon his guard.

McMahon Holds His Job

IN spite of much opposition, Thos. F. McMahon was re-elected president of the United Textile Workers, by a vote of 256 to 208, and Francis J. Gorman remains as vice-president. If the organization must exist and must have a president and a vice-president our vote would go to Mr. McMahon and Mr. Gorman.

It would be unfortunate if they were ousted and abler men succeeded them.

During the convention there was a big fight over the question of requiring local unions to remit, to the National organization, 40 cents per month for each member instead of the present percapita tax of 20 cents.

A report of the convention says:

One after another Southern delegates rose and pleaded with the convention to increase the present percapita of 20 cents to 40 cents per month.

With very few exceptions, the Southern delegates were organizers who live off the dues paid by the workers and they, of course, wanted a larger share of the dues.

On the basis of a claimed membership of 100,000 this would give President McMahon and his gang \$40,000 per month, or \$240,000 per year, and that is right much money to take out of the treasuries of the local unions whose funds come out of the pay envelopes of the workers.

Sharp criticism of the secretary-treasurer,

James A. Starr, and of the financial conduct of the International office was made by the committee on the secretary-treasurer's report. The committee refused to recommend an increase in the percapita tax upon the grounds that it would seriously cripple the union organization campaign in various parts of the textile industry, meaning that members would leave the union rather than turn over any such sum to McMahon and Gorman.

The committee recommended that a board of international trustees and a finance committee be set up; that efficient bookkeeping systems be introduced in the local unions and that all local checks be countersigned by two officers besides the financial secretary.

In recommending that checks of the treasurer of local unions be countersigned by two officers, the United Textile Workers evidently had in mind a suggestion which had been frequently made by the Textile Bulletin.

Had the adoption of our suggestion not been delayed until this time there would not have been so many absconding treasurers of local unions.

Basing an opinion upon what has occurred, it is probably true that if many of the present local unions called for an audit there would be other union presidents and treasurers leaving for parts unknown.

During the 1934 General Textile Strike, Vice-President Francis J. Gorman repeatedly asserted that the United Textile Workers had over 300,000 paying members. In one statement he said that there were 500,000 actually out on strike.

During the annual convention which has just closed they made a claim of 100,000, which would indicate a loss of 200,000 members over a period of two years.

It is a safe bet that they now have less than 20,000 actual members, North and South.

They admitted during the convention that they had only 3,000 members out of 150,000 textile workers in Canada.

The truth is that the United Textile Workers have seen a tremendous desertion from their ranks by Southern textile workers and that dues collections from the South are now very small. The organizer in one large textile center recently admitted that only 60 members were paying dues.

There will, however, probably be enough to support Thos. F. McMahon and Francis J. Gorman in idleness, but not in the same luxury as when Northern textile workers were also contributing.

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THE CHEMICAL HOUSE OF THE SOUTH

Mill News Items

NEWTON, N. C.—The Clyde Fabric, Inc., is having The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C., equip two nappers with their vacuum cleaning system.

TUCAPAU, S. C.—Startex Mill is having their spinning frames remodeled, and The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C., is doing the spinning cylinder work.

BALFOUR, N. C.—The Balfour Mills are overhauling their machinery with the Guillet overhauling system, the equipment being rented from the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

CLOVER, S. C.—The Dixie Spindle & Flyer Company, Charlotte, N. C., are moving and erecting the machinery of Hampton Spinning Mills, using the Guillet overhauling system.

GADSDEN, ALA.—The Sauquoit Spinning Mills are having their steel rolls equipped with the Guillet taper fitted neck, the work being done by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SUMMITT, MISS.—The Summit Textile Company is planning to build a new boiler plant and dyehouse, and to install a heating and sprinkler system. Work on this is to start soon.

LANETT, ALA.—Lanett Mills is having The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C., equip four 234 spindle spoolers with their patented vacuum lint and dust collector. This mill already has this system installed on two 198 spindle automatic spoolers.

CLIFTON, S. C.—The Clifton Manufacturing Company is equipping their 220 spindle spooler with the vacuum lint and dust collector which is being installed by The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C. The patent to this system is owned by The Textile Shop.

WEST POINT, GA.—The West Point Manufacturing Company has declared an extra dividend of \$1 per share and a regular quarterly dividend of the same amount, both payable October 1st.

On July 1st an extra dividend of \$2 a share was paid.

SHAWMUT, ALA.—At the Shawmut unit of the West Point Manufacturing Company work has been started on the construction of the new testing laboratory. The building is to be of brick, one-story with basement, 70 feet long and 41 feet wide, and when completed will be one of the most complete laboratories of its kind in the South. The local unit of the West Point Manufacturing Company manufactures duck.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The American Enka Corporation will soon place contracts for an addition of about 100,000 square feet of floor space to its textile buildings, accord-

Mill News Items

ing to A. J. L. Moritz, vice-president in charge of operations.

"This has become necessary because of increasing demands for yarn on cones and other package forms," he explained. "The chemical and spinning buildings will not be enlarged at this time."

Contracts are also being placed by the corporation for an additional steam boiler of approximately 800 horsepower, and a steam turbine generator of about 3,000 kilowatts, he said. Floor space of the plant now totals about 1,000,000 square feet.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Albert J. Barston, who operates a rayon weaving plant in Midland Park, New Jersey, has opened a branch plant in the Wade Loft Building. It is equipped with 104 looms. The mill at Midland Park will continue in operation.

HEMP, N. C.—The Pinehurst Silk Mill is beginning excavation for a new throwing room building, 210x165 feet, which will adjoin the preparation plant and office quarters. The steady growth of the output of rayon goods from this mill has necessitated moving the throwing room into new quarters of its own. The new building will be a one-story, brick structure with the rest of the plant.

Several mill houses have been moved to make room for this new wing, and excavating is proceeding at a good rate. Following the completion of the throwing room building, it is expected that construction will be begun on a new finishing department.

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—So numerous are the spindles used in all the plants of Cannon Mills Company that if they were taken out of the frames and laid end to end along the highway from Kannapolis through Charlotte they would reach to the South Carolina line.

More than 500,000 spindles are in use in the various Cannon Mills plants scattered throughout the country.

Five thousand looms are in use in the various plants and an army of workers earn their daily living tending these machines.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Industrial Colloids & Chemicals, Inc., has leased for two years the Knoxville Knitting Mills Company plant No. 2 on White avenue here. The building is being reconditioned and orders have been placed for machinery. The four men forming the new company are: C. N. Mynderse, C. M. Ellis, Robert Cowan and M. F. Nichols.

Among the products which it is to manufacture is a machine and a cement substance to eliminate the tying of knots in the threads of knitted and woven textiles. The new process will substitute a cement which will unite the threads.

Knoxville Knitting Mills Company, which is being liquidated, still has plant No. 1, the main plant.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—A suit to recover approximately \$300,000 from Charles H. Bacon, president and general manager of the Charles H. Bacon Company, which oper-

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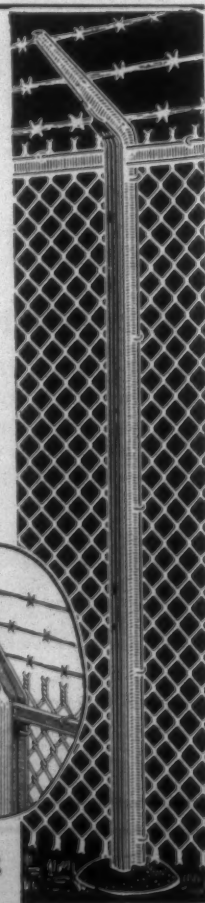
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TS 9-24-36

ates hosiery mills at Loudon and Lenoir City, has been brought in Chancery Court by Mrs. Eugenia Williams, of Knoxville, a stockholder in the company.

The suit asks a judgment in favor of the Charles H. Bacon Company, and although the company is named a defendant together with Mr. Bacon, the bill declares this is done so that its rights and interests may be protected.

Mr. Bacon, reached in Lenoir City, said: "The charges in that bill are absolutely false, and the bill is neither signed nor sworn to by other stockholders. It is an ill-advised effort of a disgruntled stockholder to force payment of dividends. I'll answer it in the usual manner."

Among claims by the bill are that an audit made last year by Timmons Audit Company showed that while Mr. Bacon was supposed to have taken a salary cut during the years 1930 to 1934, he later entered a credit in his favor to bring his salary each year up to \$50,000.

Mrs. Williams says she owns capital stock with a par value of \$99,700 and a life estate in common stock with a par value of \$63,300. The stock has paid no dividends since 1931, she says.

Attendance At Weavers' Meeting

(Continued from Page 16)

McAlister, Edgar, Kenneth Cotton Mills, Walhalla, S. C.
McClellan, F. W., Second Hand Weaving, Drayton Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.

McCormack, E. L., Supt., Gayle Plant, Springs Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

McMahan, S. W., Overseer Slashing, Spooling, Warping and Tying, Jackson Mills, Iva, S. C.

McMinn, A. J., Overseer Weaving, Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C.

McNair, J. V., Overseer Weaving, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.

McNeace, W. A., Overseer Weaving, American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.

Miller, John, Overseer, Kenneth Mill, Walhalla, S. C.

Montjoy, J. C., Supt., Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Moore, Geo. B., Supt., Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.

Morton, W. T., Overseer Spinning, American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.

Moser, W. E., Weaver, Drayton Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.

Nelson, T. H., Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.

2—Attendance v

S. C.

McAlister, D. D., Overseer, Kenneth Cotton Mill, Walhalla, S. C.

Nelson, T. H., Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.

Nicholls, M. D., Second Hand Weaving, Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Padgett, J. L., Designer, Spencer Mills, Inc., Spindale, N. C.

Poole, J. K., Drayton Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.

Power, S. R., Supt., Jackson Mills No. 3, High Shoals, N. C.

Reeves, J. B., Overseer Cloth Room, Jackson Mills, Iva, S. C.

Rhymer, C., Overseer, Riverdale Mill, Enoree, S. C.

Riddle, C. R., Overseer Weaving, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.

Rogers, D. O., Overseer, Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.

Rogers, P. A., Second Hand, Olympia-Pacific Mill, Columbia, S. C.

Rogers, R. L., Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Setzler, Fred, Second Hand, Columbia Duck Mill, Columbia, S. C.

Shehan, S. M., Overseer Weaving, Grace Mill, Rutherfordton, N. C.

Shurburt, W. H., Overseer Cloth Room, Clifton Mills, Clifton, S. C.

Simmons, C. C., Asst. Supt., Drayton Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.

Simmons, Zeb, Warping Foreman, Victoria, Greer, S. C.

Smith, A. J., Asst. Overseer, Kenneth Mill, Walhalla, S. C.

Smith, S. B., Overseer Spinning, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
 Snyder, J. L., Loom Fixer, Aragon Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.
 Snyder, V. D., Weaver, Drayton Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Sorrells, J. A., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.,
 Greenville, S. C.

Spry, H. J., Designer, Drayton Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Still, W. J., Supt., American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Stone, T. E., Overseer Weaving, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
 Sullivan, O. A., Supt., Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 Taylor, M. M., Overseer, Pelzer Mfg. Co., No. 4, Pelzer,
 S. C.

Tedford, W. H., Asst. Mgr., Kendall Mills, Mollohon Plant,
 Newberry, S. C.

Thomas, D. L., Supt., Springs Cotton Mills, Fort Mill, S. C.
 Thomason, F. L., Rep., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Char-
 lotte, N. C.

Tinsley, C. R., Second Hand, Drayton Mill, Spartanburg,
 S. C.

Turner, B. F., Loom Fixer, Republic Cotton Mill, Great
 Falls, S. C.

Turner, Claude D., Overseer Weaving, Springs Cotton
 Mills No. 2, Fort Mill, S. C.

Turner, R. H., Overseer Weaving, Lancaster Mill, Lancas-
 ter, S. C.

Turner, W. P., Asst. Overseer, Mayfair Cotton Mills, Arca-
 dia, S. C.

Tuttle, M. M., Jr., Overseer Weaving, Mooresville Cotton
 Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

Veal, W. W., Overseer Weaving, Mayfair Mills, Arcadia,
 S. C.

Waits, W. K., Overseer Spinning, Joanna Mill, Goldville,
 S. C.

Waldrop, F. W., Overseer Spinning, Drayton Mill, Spar-
 tanburg, S. C.

Walker, J. B., Knoxville, Tenn.

Wall, W. E., Overseer Nos. 1 and 2 Weaving, Springs Mill,
 Lancaster, S. C.

Whitley, C. W., Overseer Weaving, Osage Mfg. Co., Bes-
 semer City, N. C.

Whitley, Walter, Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Williams, D. W., Weaver, Pacolet Mfg. Co., Pacolet, S. C.

Williams, G. H., Overseer Slashing, Springs Cotton Mills,
 Lancaster, S. C.

Williams, Jim, Salesman, Greenville Textile Supply Co.,
 Greenville, S. C.

Wofford, Louis E., Night Supt., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.

Woodward, A. E., Section Man, Startex (Crash) Mill, Tuc-
 apau, S. C.

Woodward, J. L., Overseer Carding, Startex (Crash) Mill,
 Tucapau, S. C.

Yelton, G. W., Weaver, Wallace Mill, Jonesville, S. C.

John P. Maguire & Co. Factors Occupy New Offices

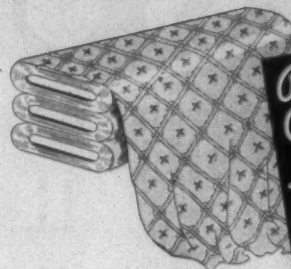
The new offices fitted out for them on the ground floor of the New York Life Insurance Company Building, at the northwest corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, will be occupied by John P. McGuire & Co. on and after Monday, September 21st. The offices are equipped with every modern device for the prompt handling of the company's business and for the comfort and convenience of its employees.

Folder On Repair Heddles

A very attractive and colorful folder has just been issued by the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company plants at Philadelphia, Pa., Greenville, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., and Montreal, Canada, showing their various types of repair flat heddles.

Each is graphically illustrated and referred to—there being a type and size for every warp thread. A copy will be sent by the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., to anyone mentioning this paper.

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HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINES

Weavers' Meeting At Spartanburg

(Continued from Page 12)

Mr. Franks: Eighteen yards per minute. That is on heavy-sley goods.

Chairman: I think you will find it runs from around 18 to 20 yards a minute. We run a considerable amount of it, and that is what we usually run.

SPEED OF RAYON SLASHER

Chairman: At what speed should a rayon slasher 100 denier with approximately 5,000 ends be run?

At what speed do you run the 150 denier?

Mr. Franks: Approximately 45 yards a minute, on 150 denier three cylinders.

Chairman: All right. I have another question on rayon, also. "Should rayon size be run through a circulating system? Do you run yours through a circulating system, Mr. Franks?"

Mr. Franks: I do not.

SELVAGE TROUBLE

Mr. Nelson: The question was brought up the other day about tight selvage causing a misprint on a bag. The bags were cut before they were printed, and the customer claimed the misprint was caused by a tight selvage. It was just about twelve inches from the selvage, and they claimed the selvage caused it. One selvage was a little tighter than the other. Has anyone here had any experience on that?

Chairman: Has anyone had any experience with one selvage being tight and causing misprints on the goods? No one seems to have had any trouble, Mr. Nelson.

W. P. Turner, Asst. Overseer, Mayfair Cotton Mills, Arcadia, S. C.: We are not running any such goods at Arcadia, but I have run goods like that, that will fold and pucker and wrinkle if the selvage is too tight. It is very easy to get the selvage too tight on some types of goods. There is a possibility of it, I think, Mr. Nelson.

Louis P. Batson, President and General Manager, Southern Shuttles, Inc., Greenville, S. C.: I have a friend down in the South who is running X Model looms and making surgical dressings—gauze. He is making his goods with a tape selvage, and about the time the cloth roll gets full it caves in on the loom. The selvage just tumbles in; in other words, it is heavy, you see, and keeps up building higher, and it just falls in on him. He is running high-speed looms, and he would like to find something to remedy his trouble. If anyone can suggest anything to help it I should be glad to tell him.

J. F. Blackwell, Cloth Overseer, Whitney, S. C.: The only thing I can suggest is to run in a paper or something to hold that up level and keep it from falling in.

Mr. Batson: Well, he knows that a competitor of his is doing it and not having that trouble, but he does not know what that competitor is doing to avoid it. (Laughter.) He has had some experiments going on during the last few weeks. He told me he is using a large cardboard tube—in other words, making a false roll. But he can not get as much cloth on the roll by doing that.

This ended the discussion.

Spinners Urged To Look Ahead

In a recent letter sent to the members of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association, Fred M. Allen, secretary, urged that they look ahead to plan future operations and policies:

The time when buyers can bully their combed yarn resources is gone, this bulletin insists is the message that should be impressed. It states:

"Generosity is one of the better of the human virtues. However, this thing of being too generous for one's own good can become a vicious habit. It harms both sides, the donor and the receiver. We are speaking about the combed yarn spinners' generosity to their customers. And, it is high time that they wake up and realize that their customers are grown up—they know there 'aint no Santy Claus'—why should we kid them any longer?

"During the hard times we played ball with them, taking small orders and shipping those out by express for quick delivery. We let our stocks accumulate in order to keep the good will of our customers. Now—things are different. Our customers have to do what they can to keep us in good humor.

"We have had our house cleaning. Inventories are lower. We have less than two weeks' production on hand, the yarn in stock is held by mills representing a million and a half spindles and covers items running from 40s to '120s' of every put-up, count and description. Our stock position suits us fine, but our customers will have to change their design for buying.

"This business of constant requests for 'quick shipments' is over. The yarn to be shipped must first be spun, it can no longer be dusted off at the warehouse and rushed to the shipping point. Consumers of combed yarn goods should rub their eyes and see what is going on.

"Out of a reporting 1,424,626 spindles last week 1,028,170 spindles operated 80 hours, or the maximum capacity. Our 'operation average' is apt to fool the reader of a statistical report unless he analyzes it for the 'average' includes spindles which have not turned in two years and which may never run again. With our spindleage majority running 80 hours per week shipments are exceeding production. Mills are doing the best they can on quick delivery orders, but still are, in many cases, being swamped with requisitions which they cannot fill overnight. If it is necessary for them to buy yarn from outside sources to fill their orders they pay fancy prices and thereby lose any profit they might have had. It is not only poor business, but a losing game.

"It's a poor housewife who has to run out and buy an extra can of soup when company comes . . . the good one has some sort of food surplus on the pantry shelf. Relatively, there is no sense in consumers of combed yarn goods having great open spaces in their stock rooms when real potential business is on the fall horizon.

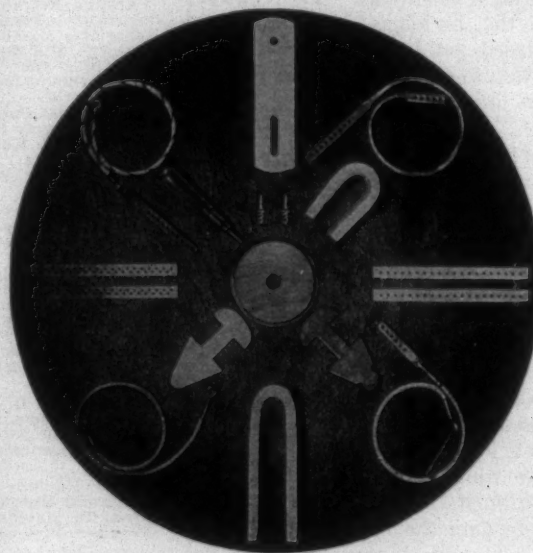
"Therefore, let's settle down to business and insist that

our customers settle down to theirs. Consumers of our goods have become so accustomed to naming their own prices, taking their own sweet time about sending in specifications, that they are a trifle spoiled. They think it is perfectly proper to bully the mills on deliveries. That is not right, and it keeps everyone in a perfectly senseless stew.

"Tell your customers that those days are over—tell them to make up their minds what they want and when they want it and get down to a definite program of steady deliveries. It is unreasonable for them to do otherwise and absurd for you to let them.

"You have a seller's market, gentlemen. Why not keep the situation well in hand?

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts

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Textile Bulletin

WANT AD

WANTED—High class spinner for 10,000 spindle mill on high grade carded and combed yarns. If you cannot really run a room do not apply. Address "Spinner," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer spinning of small mill. Practical mill man, sober and good manager of help. Now employed but can change on short notice. Have textile education. Address "J. P. F.," care Textile Bulletin.

CAN HANDLE a gelatin account suitable to textile use, for the South. Producer must be able to make carload shipments. Address "G. H. P.," care Textile Bulletin.

Tubize Work Under Way

Rome, Ga.—Work on the \$2,500,000 improvement program at the Tubize Chatillon Corporation's local plant is under way, with a large force making excavations. The contracts for the buildings have not been awarded yet but are expected to be by the time the excavation work has been finished.

Cotton Quality Reported Good

Washington.—The Department of Agriculture reported 70 per cent of cotton classed this week was white middling and better and 80 per cent of the current crop to date was of this classification.

Nearly 9 per cent of the cotton classed this week was rated white strict low middling and below in grade while cotton of spotted grade constituted 21 per cent. For the season to date the former included 8.4 per cent and spotted about 13 per cent.

In lengths, 6.3 per cent of the cotton classed this week was shorter than $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch staple; about half ranged from $\frac{7}{8}$ to 32-32-inch; about one-third from one inch to 1-32; and about 10 per cent $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch and longer.

Ninety-three per cent of the cotton classed this week was of tenderable grades and staples as against 95 per cent classed for the season.

The nine market average price of 12.12 cents for middling $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch on Friday was 21 points lower than a week earlier, the market news service reported.

It said the trade attributed the decline "to hedge selling against purchases of large volumes of the spot cotton moving into trade channels" although the dip was in line with prices of other commodities and securities.

Sales at designated markets for the week were 33,000 bales compared with 321,000 the previous week,

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227,000 a year ago and 243,000 in 1934. Futures for the more distant months declined less than spot prices.

Inquiries by domestic mills were reported large while the Census Bureau said mill consumption in August 570,000 bales was the highest for the month since 1927.

Exports for this season to September 12th amounted to 485,000 bales. This compared to 429,000 a year ago and 512,000 in 1934. The United Kingdom and the Orient were said to have increased takings of the American staple compared with the previous year.

Classified Department

Knitting Yarn Contract Offered
Old established knitting mill using 1,200,000 pounds of combed yarns and 800,000 pounds of carded yarns per year seeks arrangement with Southern mill capable of manufacturing this quantity of yarns. Will contract for entire output of plant of size indicated, eliminating all selling, financing and other costs. Product must be highest quality, in sizes from 18s to 32s. Direct inquiries to "Yarn," care Textile Bulletin.

Salesman Wanted
Old established manufacturer of textile oils and chemicals wants a salesman for the Southern territory. An excellent opportunity is open to the right man. Only those with selling experience in Southern States and knowledge of practical application of products need apply. Address "Salesman," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as loom fixer, preferably somewhere in the South. 3 years' experience on Draper Model X Looms; also 2 years on Model L and K. 23 years of age, and could accept position within a week. Address "C-C," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer carding. 7 years' experience with one mill as overseer. Will accept place on first, second or third shift. Can furnish best of references from last employer. Address "X. Y. Z.," care Textile Bulletin.

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Box 533

Charlotte, N. C.

400 Miles of Cotton Roads

More than 400 miles of cotton reinforced bituminous surfaced roads will have been completed in ten States before snow flies, according to reports reaching the Cotton-Textile Institute from State highway departments. Completion of the roads for which the cotton fabric, used as a reinforcing membrane between top-surface and base, was furnished gratis to the States by the Federal Government, will insure, the Institute points out, a broad scale demonstration of the practicability of such roads under varying extremes of winter weather and traffic.

Tabulation of the reports show that 410½ miles of cotton roads are completed or under way as follows: New Hampshire, 2 miles; Rhode Island, 12 miles; Massachusetts, 4 miles; New York, 100 miles; New Jersey, 10 miles; North Carolina, 105 miles; Alabama, 120 miles; Indiana, 11 miles; Virginia, 8½ miles; Missouri, 25 miles; Arkansas, 5 miles; and Tennessee, 6 miles.

Construction of another 50 miles originally scheduled for completion this fall in Arizona, Washington, Maine, Florida, and Georgia has been postponed until next spring because of late delivery of the fabric which was purchased by the Department of Agriculture under a \$1,300,-

000 allocation to finance a nationwide demonstration of the new construction method, counted on to open up a future new market for hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton annually. Each mile of cotton road utilizes from eight to ten bales of cotton in the form of reinforcing fabric.

First employed in South Carolina in 1926, and sponsored actively since by the Institute, the cotton road technique involves no departure from standard bituminous surfaced road construction methods, and is widely regarded by highway engineers as an almost ideal type of construction for secondary road systems. The reinforcing membrane, preventing rippling and ravelling of the top-surface and providing a waterproof seal between surface and base, is credited by highway departments of States which built experimental projects during the last ten years, with substantial economies in maintenance.

Typical of the reports which have come to the Institute is that of the New Hampshire State Highway Department which reported, after completing a cotton road in the town of Washington that "no difficulty was encountered in laying the cotton and the additional cost of manipulating the cloth was so slight as to be considered practically negligible."

Commenting on the completion of



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VEGETABLE GUM
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253 Summer St. Boston, Mass.

New York's first cotton road between Mariaville and Amsterdam, a distance of six miles, David Noonan, Deputy State Highway Commissioner in charge of maintenance, is quoted as having said that if cotton roads are "as good as they are supposed to be and are proved so under tests of two or three years, it may be that "cotton roads" will supplant the gravel road in this State.

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BULLETIN Classified Ads

Bring Results at Low Cost
Make Your Wants Known Through
This Medium

Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The cotton goods markets, although less active than the preceding week, were fairly active in a number of divisions. It was estimated that sales of gray goods would reach production for the week and with the volume done recently, mills in this group continued in an excellent position.

A significant sale was the movement of a good quantity for equal weekly delivery in October of the 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s at $7\frac{1}{4}c$, thus establishing the market at that figure for deliveries before November. Some November-December business was done at $7\frac{1}{8}c$. The 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s sold for various deliveries, including January-February, at $6\frac{1}{8}c$. There was business on the 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares in moderate amounts at $8\frac{1}{4}c$. The 38½-inch 6.25-yard 60x48s were moderately active at $5\frac{1}{4}c$.

Carded broadcloth business included fairly good quantities of the 80x60s at $6\frac{5}{8}c$ and the market on that construction was firm. On 100x60s $8\frac{1}{8}c$ was asked on all but a few of the less popular makes, which were reported available at 8c. On 112x60s $9\frac{1}{8}c$ was the market for deliveries this side of November, with the last two months of the year offered at even money.

Trading in sheetings and other coarse goods was fairly active, but there was no outstanding business. Prices remained very firm, with several constructions tight for early delivery. The recent business in drills and jeans had run into heavy quantities for long term contracts.

The day's business in fine yarn gray goods ran into appreciable quantities, but would have been much larger if mills had been willing to accept bids under the market for the 1937 deliveries. Some mills turned down any business beyond the end of the year even at the full market quotations. It was becoming evident that buyers are ready to place their requirements for spring, and mills are confident they will be able to get higher prices. Of some of the smaller mills, it was reported they were not offering any deliveries, but remained out of the market, believing they would have little difficulty in getting higher prices within a few weeks.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	43½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8¾
Brown sheetings, standard	9¼
Tickings, 8-ounce	16
Denims	13½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7½
Dress gingham	16
Staple gingham	9

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40 - 46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was a good demand for cotton yarns last week and sales ran to very good volume. Buyers found it hard to get yarns for spot and nearby delivery and spinners reported an insistent call for yarns already under contract. Prices continued very strong.

In carded yarns, the majority of sources are strict about getting full prices on coarse or medium counts, but allow some leeway when quoting on the finer numbers, apparently believing that it is not immediately important to them to maintain the differentials above 20s or 30s. The strongest posted yarn mills follow exactly the opposite policy and maintain normal differentials either upward from 10s, as in the ordinary qualities; or up and down from 30s, as in the extra carded and combed peeler groups.

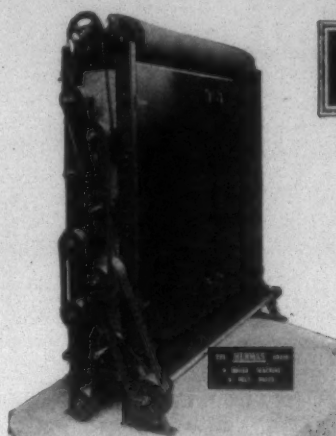
Despite the fact that a sellers' market has prevailed for nearly three months, leading distributors claim there is still a lot of fall covering to be done and yarn mills have plenty of open production for shipment in the latter part of the year.

A further advance in quotations on combed peeler single and ply yarns above 50s, also, is reported by some sources. In both cases, however, it is evident that these higher asking prices have yet to be confirmed in actual trading, though they show the trend is still upward, with spinners more particular about including all items in their costs and figuring prices strictly on basis of cost, plus a definite profit.

Cotton yarns have now consolidated into a very firm market structure and spinners are in the best position for many months. Consumption of cotton is surprisingly heavy, the use in August 40 per cent above August, 1935, though seasonally lower than in July. Spinners of quality carded yarns are getting full prices despite the resistance of purchasers of ordinary quality yarns to the stronger trend set up by the recent crop report on the general ground that it is unreliable. Concessions, nevertheless, are difficult to secure, though attempts to buck the trend are constant.

Quotations are as of September 19th.

Southern Single Skeins		Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
8s	25	8s	25
10s	25	10s	25 1/2
12s	25 1/2	12s	26
14s	26	14s	26 1/2
16s	26 1/2	16s	28
20s	27 1/2	20s	29
24s	29 1/2-30		
30s	32		
36s	37 1/2		
40s	38 1/2		
Southern Single Warps		Carpet Yarns	
10s	25	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	23-24
12s	25 1/2	and 4-ply	
14s	26	Colored stripe, 8s, 3	27 1/2
16s	26 1/2	and 4-ply	
20s	27 1/2	White carpets, 8s, 3	25
24s	29 1/2-30	and 4-ply	
30s	32	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
36s	37 1/2	8s, 1-ply	22
40s	38 1/2	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23 1/2
8s	25	12s, 2-ply	24
10s	25 1/2	16s, 2-ply	26
12s	26	30s, 2-ply	31 1/2
14s	26 1/2		
16s	27 1/2		
20s	28 1/2		
24s	30 1/2		
26s	31		
30s	33		
36s	37 -37 1/2		
40s	39		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		Southern Frame Cones	
8s	25	8s	24
10s	25 1/2	10s	24 1/2
12s	26	12s	25
14s	26 1/2	14s	25 1/2
16s	27	16s	26
20s	28 1/2	18s	26 1/2
		20s	27
		22s	28
		24s	29
		26s	30
		28s	31
		30s	32
		40s	38



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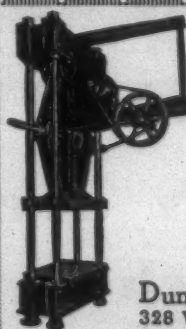
A large Southern cotton mill has just installed a battery of these brushes to operate in train with Hermas shears. The first two lots of cloth processed were for new customers. Some one must have lost these customers! Were they yours?

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Cutting Off the Nose to Spite the Face

(Charlotte Observer)

The expansive operations of the Hanes Hosiery Mills at Winston-Salem are at a standstill.

No smoke issues from the boiler stacks.

The doors are closed.

Pickets parade, but nobody is offering to work.

These self-elected guardsmen have nothing to do except go through a formality.

"Loyal" workers are at home waiting. The management has posted notices as to the policies which it will insist upon adopting.

The strikers have for the moment succeeded if their objective was to merely shut the gates of this industrial plant and to keep hundreds of honest and honorable men and women from legitimate and profitable employment.

The owner of the factory, James G. Hanes, has made the statement:

"If this plant opens again, any free-born American citizen will be entitled to work regardless of whether he does or does not belong to any organization."

That's fair.

That's manly.

That's upright.

That's American.

Mr. Hanes has voiced the great principle upon which this republic was planted.

If the spirit of a threat is read into his ultimatum, it is the threat that the basic rights of corporate management as well as the individual liberties of plain, humble workmen of America will stand their ground against the peril of this fundamental constitutional precept involved in this question at the Hanes plant.

On the unroughed face of the disturbance the old historic and commonplace bone of contention between ownership and union laborism stands out with unclouded prominence in this uprising in Winston-Salem.

It is the CLOSED against the OPEN shop. Union organizers are defending the former: the management is guarding the latter.

The closed shop is a term that denotes the unionization of all laborers within a given plant, all others outside of the ranks of such organization being barred, even though they may individually elect to work and their services as workmen be entirely satisfactory to their employers.

The open shop is the terminology used to define the employment in a given plant or industry of laborers independent of their union affiliations.

Where the open shop prevails some workers may belong to unions and others may not—that is a matter left for the choosing, decision and self-determination of the individual workers.

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needed where
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is the main
consideration.**

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**OFFICES
IN MAIN TEXTILE CENTRES**

And this is the substance of the manifesto issued by the management of the Hanes Mill.

If the plant ever opens, Mr. Hanes states, "ANY FREE-BORN AMERICAN CITIZEN WILL BE ENTITLED TO WORK REGARDLESS OF WHETHER HE DOES OR DOES NOT BELONG TO ANY ORGANIZATION."

That brief statement comprehends the whole principle of the open shop.

We submit that such is in keeping with and squared to the ancient and continuing tradition of personal liberty in our industrial civilization.

This tradition has always proclaimed that men have a right to work where they elect to work, under what conditions they may be able to develop for themselves through co-operation with management, and at what wages they can demand for their services.

Whether they are unionized or non-unionized has no bearing upon the question in the light of that American premise, this question of the liberty of the individual to act for himself.

This, in a sense, is the largest of all the issues wrapped up in such embroglios.

The open shop principle for which Mr. Hanes contends and for which also industrial management generally in America insists not only protects private property and capital from control of a labor minority strongly unionized, but, equally vital insofar as the full implications are concerned, it defends the great body of American individual workmen from a surrender of their primary individualisms and from the threat of a minority hierarchy within their own ranks.

Nothing ever leaps out of these unpleasant, disruptive, blighting and vitiating episodes of collisions between capital and labor over this hoary-headed question than this luminous lesson for the workers themselves.

After all, it is THEIR destiny—THEIR individual destiny, THEIR sovereignty, THEIR inalienable rights—against which the final impact of these labor disturbances eventually fall with the more tragic impingements.

Home Ownership By Mill Workers

Birmingham, Ala.—Donald Comer, president of Avondale Mills, disclosed to the Birmingham Real Estate Board in an address that his company is now promoting a widespread home ownership plan among its employees.

"We believe," the textile manufacturer said, "that the greatest service Southern industry can render its employees is to aid them to own their homes.

"In one of our mill communities we have assisted 100 families to get out in the country, close enough to the mill, yet far enough for the land to sell for \$10 an acre. These families bought five or more acres each, and not a single family has ever failed to make its payments every two weeks on the home."

Mr. Comer pointed out that only 30 per cent of the people in Alabama own their own homes. The rest live in rented houses or boarding houses.

"Here in the South," he said, "we have the lowest home ownership ratio in the country. Georgia is lowest, and South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana follow in that order.



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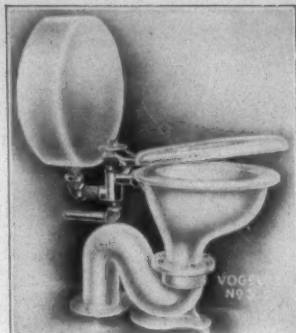
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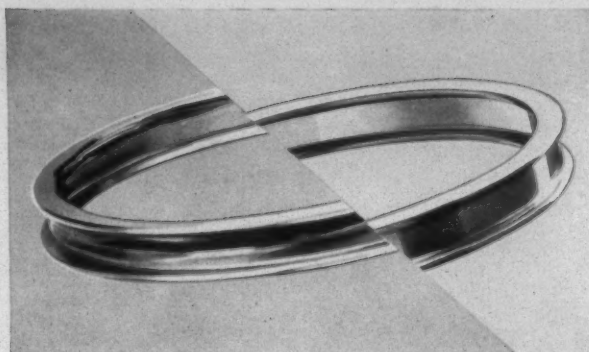


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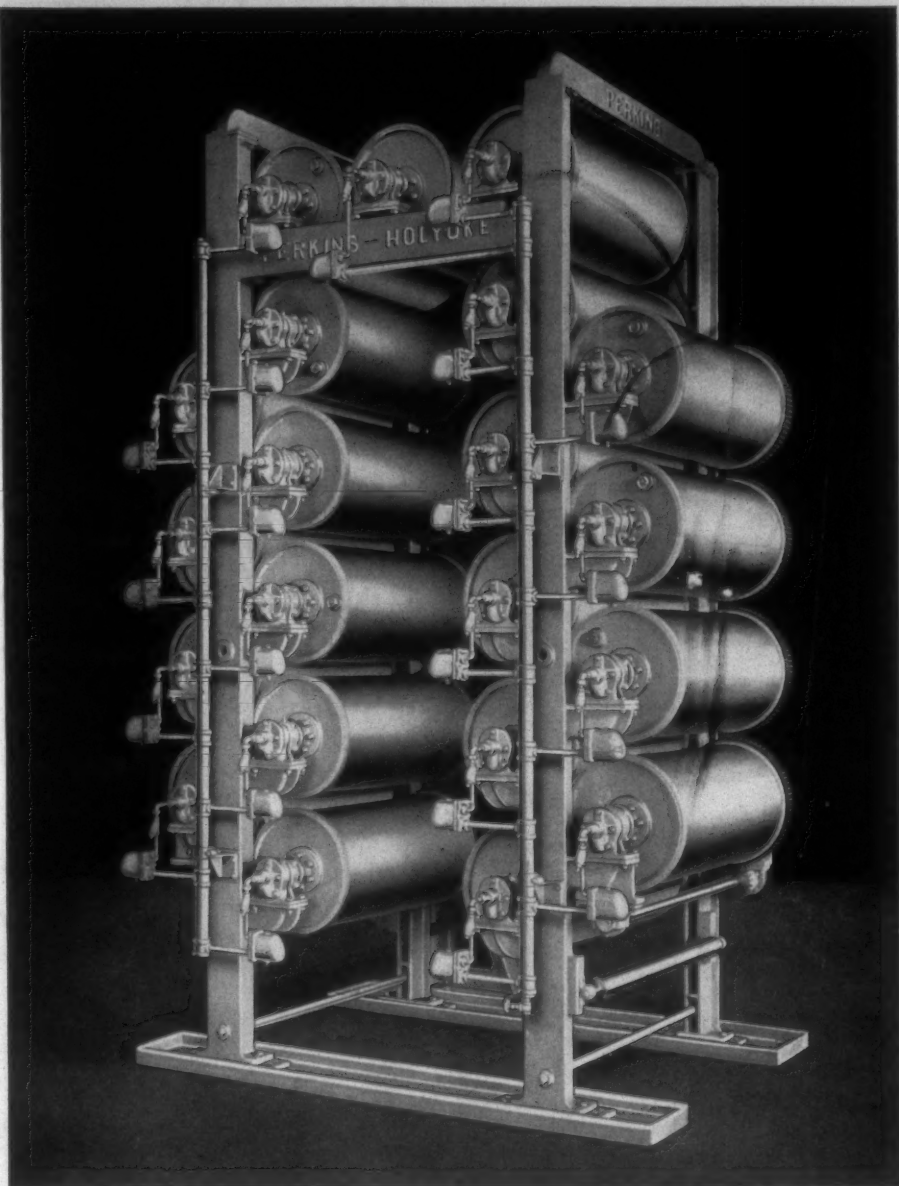
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